

FBIS**DAILY REPORT
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GALTIERI GOES TO BRAZIL, AVOIDS HARGUINDEGUY ISSUE

PY211957 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1944 GMT 19 Sep 81

[Excerpt] Buenos Aires, 20 Sep (NA)--The army commander, Lt Gen Leopoldo Galtieri, asserted today that the military junta will announce, "when it believes it to be wise," its point of view on the question of how the president of the nation will be elected in 1984.

Galtieri, who left today for a 1-week official visit to Brazil, made this remark when he was asked for his opinion regarding statements made recently by officials that the junta will be in charge of naming President Roberto Viola's successor.

The army commander departed from the military sector of the metropolitan airport at 1530 for Brazil. He was invited to visit by his Brazilian counterpart, Gen Walter Pires de Carvalho e Albuquerque. Regarding the visit, Galtieri told the newsmen who interviewed him before he left that it is "important," since it serves to "strengthen the existing cordial brotherhood among the American armies, in this case the Argentine and Brazilian ones."

Regarding future trips abroad, he reported that "in principle, of course, there is the plan for my going to Washington again in the first week of November for the American Armies Conference which was scheduled some time ago."

Galtieri was then asked about former Interior Minister Albano Harguindeguy's recent statements, later confirmed by President Roberto Viola, that the military junta will be entrusted with the designation of the president in 1984. The general declined to give an opinion on this subject and pointed out that he is "just another member of the military junta whose other members, needless to say, are Admiral (Isaac) Anaya and General (Omar) Graffigna." He believed that "when it believes it is wise, the military junta will announce its point of view" regarding this question.

Galtieri traveled with his wife, Lucia Noemi Gentili; Gen Juan Trimarco, commander of the II Army Corps; and his secretaries Col Norberto Ferrero and Lt Col Jose Atilio Banchemo.

FOREIGN MINISTER MEETS FRENCH COUNTERPART AT UN

PY220325 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1510 GMT 21 Sep 81

[Text] New York, 21 Sep (NA)--Argentine Foreign Minister Oscar Camilion has said that the meeting which he held today with his French counterpart, Claude Cheysson, was "very positive for us."

Camilion indicated that he had found an "extremely well-informed interlocutor, thoroughly knowledgeable about the problems of the region," with "an extremely positive and constructive attitude" toward Argentina.

The Argentine foreign minister said that Cheysson expressed a great deal of interest in Argentina's future nuclear policy and that he said that he saw no possibilities for an East-West agreement without in-depth understanding within the framework of the North-South talks in which, according to him, Argentina plays an essential role.

With regard to bilateral relations, the parties made a general analysis and discussed certain aspects of international affairs, especially the Salvadoran situation, explaining to each other their governments' attitudes toward this country's status quo.

Today Camilion attended the opening of the 36th UN General Assembly and listened to President Luis Herrera Campins' speech. At noon he attended a luncheon held by the "Council of Foreign Relations" [given in English] and is scheduled to hold a private meeting with Herrera Campins at 1630.

MOST OUSTED MEMBERS OF ARMED FORCES REINSTATED

PY211621 Paris AFP in Spanish 1647 GMT 18 Sep 81

[Text] La Paz, 18 Sep (AFP)--President Gen Celso Torrelío Villa affirmed here today that, with the exception of four generals, all the military men holding responsible posts and officers who were discharged during former President Luis García Meza's government have been reinstated in the armed forces.

Torrelío Villa explained that Gen Lucio Añez Rivero, Humberto Cayoja Riart, Simón Tejas Tordoya and Jose Luis Ramallo's pending situations will be resolved in the next few hours by the Supreme Military Court.

The aforementioned generals, headed by Cayoja Riart and Añez Rivero, rebelled against García Meza on 27 June. They were dismissed and exiled to Argentina after their attempt to take over power failed.

Later on, on 3 August, Añez Rivero--together with former President Alberto Natusch Busch--once again rebelled against the central government and managed to get García Meza to resign.

GOVERNMENT RELEASES TWO FORMER PEASANT LEADERS

Genaro Flores Released

PY212001 La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 1700 GMT 21 Sep 81

[Text] Interior [Migration and Justice] Minister Col Romulo Mercado has authorized the release of former peasant leader Genaro Flores, who was under arrest in the premises of the state security forces.

During a press conference, the minister stated that there are only seven persons under arrest charged with political activities. [Recorded passage indistinct].

Oscar Cespedes Released

PY220146 La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 0100 GMT 22 Sep 81

[Excerpt] Interior, Migration and Justice Minister Col Romulo Mercado Garnica has authorized the release of the former peasant leader, Oscar Cespedes Sotomayor, whose case was under evaluation.

MINISTER CRITICIZES DECISION 24 OF ANDEAN PACT

PY181725 La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 1130 GMT 18 Sep 81

[Text] Decision No 24 of the Cartagena Accord has been termed negative for foreign investments in Bolivia, which together with Ecuador is considered to be a country of lesser relative development within the Andean Pact framework. This has been the result of studies made by the Industry and Commerce Ministry.

Minister Lucio Paz Rivero stated that he plans to ask the Bolivian Government to review this decision so as to make it more flexible toward the less-developed countries. "Thus we hope to facilitate the nation's economic take off," he said.

Paz told Bolivian industrialists that the government intends to respond to the challenge of Latin American integration in an effective and aggressive manner.

REPORTAGE ON FIGUEIREDO'S PRESENT HEALTH STATUS

Official Communique

PY211545 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes in Portuguese 1000 GMT 21 Sep 81

[Official communique issued through the Press Secretariat of the Presidency--read by Leitao de Abreu, chief of the Military Household, in Rio de Janeiro]

[Text] The Presidency of the Republic, through the Press Secretariat, in agreement with doctors (Alviso Vitale Fonseca), (Clementino Fraga Filho), (Raimundo Dias Carnero), (Marciano de Almeida Carvalho) and (Newton Pereira de Matos), has issued the following report:

On the afternoon of 18 September the president of the republic was affected by acute heart problems which were diagnosed as an infarct of the myocardium in the diaphragmal wall. The patient's general health conditions are satisfactory, and his recovery is developing normally without any complications. His treatment requires an estimated period of rest of up to 8 weeks.

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In view of the aforementioned report, the vice president of the republic, Aureliano Chavez de Mendoca, on Wednesday, 23 September--at a time to be determined--will assume the post of president of the republic in compliance with the constitution to temporarily replace the president for the period of time established in the aforementioned report.

Rio de Janeiro, 19 September 1981

Minister, Doctor Statements

PY211549 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes in Portuguese 1000 GMT 21 Sep 81

[Excerpts] Yesterday several ministers of state visited the servants' hospital. Among them was Education [and Culture] Minister Rubem Ludwig, who talked to journalist (Luis Carlos Diarte).

[Begin Ludwig recording] The doctors have assured me that the president's recovery is completely normal and that there are reasons to be optimistic. [end recording]

Doctor (Carlos Ieme), personal friend of the president, also said that the president is very well and is eating properly. He said the president would have to stay in the hospital for at least 2 days, keeping perfectly quiet and not smoking to excess.

Condition 'Improves'

PY212000 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes in Portuguese 1600 GMT 21 Sep 81

[Excerpt] At 1245 the Rio de Janeiro State Servants' Hospital, of the Social Security National Institute for Medical Assistance issued a medical report on the president's health which reads as follows:

Medical report issued by the servants' hospital:

The president of the republic spent a good night and his health condition continues to improve.

The new tests he underwent this morning, 21 September, reveal that the electrocardiogram and enzymatic alterations have decreased considerably. The symptoms which caused him to enter the hospital have disappeared and he has been authorized to sit up in an armchair which is beside his bed.

Nevertheless, the president continues to obey the doctors orders to rest and the visits he receives are restricted to members of the family and close advisers.

Rio de Janeiro, 21 September 1981

CHAVEZ PROMISES NO CHANGES IN GOVERNMENT

PY220335 Paris AFP in Spanish 1441 GMT 21 Sep 81

[Excerpts] Sao Paulo, 21 Sep (AFP)--Brazilian Vice President Aureliano Chavez, who will take over as acting president on Wednesday for the duration of President Joao Figueiredo's sick leave, has said that the country is unwilling to accept abnormal political solutions.

Aureliano Chavez said that during his term as acting president there will be no changes in government. Upon being asked about the time when in August 1969 President Arthur da Costa e Silva was forced to leave the post because of a stroke and Vice President Pedro Aleixo was precluded from taking over, Aureliano Chavez said that the atmosphere prevailing in the country precludes any attempts at staging a coup or yielding to pressures from radical sectors.

Nowadays Brazil is a mature country and it is demonstrating this maturity of the armed forces and the political and business sectors, the vice president said, stressing that the country and the armed forces are no longer willing to accept abnormal political solutions.

The announcement that during the 8 weeks of his sick leave Joao Figueiredo will be replaced by Vice President Aureliano Chavez has assuaged the fears of opposition political leaders of rightwing radical actions aimed at hampering the process of democratization in the country.

ARGENTINA'S GALTIERI VISITS, WISHES PRESIDENT WELL

PY212350 Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 21 Sep 81

[Text] Lt Gen Leopoldo Fortunato Galtieri, commander in chief of the Argentine Army and member of the military junta that is governing that country, arrived last night in Brazil.

He released the following note today: I have arrived here convinced that a greater knowledge of our respective armies and much closer links will help consolidate the very high conduct displayed by the Duke of Caixias, Tiradentes, San Martin and Belgrano.

Concluding, Galtieri stated: In view of the delicate state of health that is being experienced by the president of the republic and my personal friend, Gen Joao Figueiredo, I wish to formulate my most sincere wishes for his very quick recovery.

BELGIAN EMBASSY THREATENED; PROTEST AT USSR EMBASSY

PA191959 Paris AFP in Spanish 1914 GMT 19 Sep 81

[Text] Bogota, 19 Sep (AFP)--The newspaper EL TIEMPO reported today that the 19 April Movement, M-19, has apparently threatened to "blow up" the Belgian Embassy in Bogota if the Belgian ambassador does not leave Colombia in the next few days.

According to the newspaper, it obtained the report from the embassy. There was no communication at the embassy today, however. Meanwhile, police claim that they have not received any reports on the terrorist threat.

The newspaper reports that the threats were made over the telephone on Friday by anonymous persons claiming to belong to the "M-19's group of eight."

The newspaper reported that according to Mrs Genia Douillet [not further identified], the men demanded that the Belgian ambassador leave Colombia or the embassy would be "blown up." No reasons were given for the demand.

Police reported that four persons, all of them Colombian, were arrested last night when they protested with posters outside the Soviet Embassy in Bogota.

One of the posters read "No to terrorism and to strikes," according to the police.

The police turned the four men over to military authorities, in accordance with the security regulations in force in Colombia.

4,000 TROOPS SENT TO CAQUETA TO FIGHT GUERRILLAS

PA211609 Paris AFP in Spanish 1904 GMT 20 Sep 81

[Text] Bogota, 20 Sep (AFP)--The Colombian Government has ordered the deployment of 4,000 army troops to Caqueta Province in the southern part of the country to counter guerrilla activities in that jungle region. At the same time, new control and security measures have been implemented.

(?The measures) implemented in the past few hours by the law enforcement forces include raids and searches in the townships of Morelia, San Vicente, Belen de los Andaquies and in the capital city of Florencia; where purported members of the 19 April Movement (M-19) have staged several incursions in the past few weeks.

The 4,000 army troops belong to the Hunters, Colombia, Vargas and Juanambu Battalions, which have been conducting combing operations for M-19 members in these townships.

The measure was taken after a special meeting of the Security Council [words indistinct] in view of the continual incursions by the armed rebels.

BRIEFS

M-19 LEADER CAPTURED--A Defense Ministry communique reported the capture in Bogota of Ivan Almarales, chief of the M-19's Fighting Youth. He is the son of Andres Almarales, a labor leader who is in prison in Bogota on charges of rebellion and other crimes committed as a member of the M-19's general staff. [Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0010 GMT 19 Sep 81 PA]

PRESIDENT BELAUNDE ISSUES APPEAL TO WORKERS

PY211815 Paris AFP in Spanish 2006 GMT 20 Sep 81

[Text] Lima, 20 Sep (AFP)--Peruvian President Fernando Belaunde said yesterday that he disapproves of the 24-hour stoppage called for next Tuesday by the General Confederation of Workers of Peru (CGTP), but its rank-and-file have reasserted their decision to hold it.

Belaunde said he hopes there will be no stoppage since a lot of work must be done to overcome the present economic crisis and poverty. He denied that the objective of the law regulating strikes which is to be studied in Congress will violate the basic rights of workers.

Moreover, the labor minister has already repudiated the CGTP strike, noting that the group is promoting a strike of a political nature. However, the CGTP secretary general has reasserted that the national stoppage will be held since its rank-and-file and other independent unions support the CGTP's social and economic demands and because the government has not fulfilled its commitments to the CGTP. He noted that among those demands are an increase in salaries to compensate for the loss in purchasing power, the reinstatement of fired workers, the release of arrested union leaders, the respect of labor rights and the repeal of the draft law regulating strikes.

While the National Confederation of Workers (CNT), which leans toward the Christian Democrats, will not participate in the stoppage promoted by the CGTP, the Confederation of Workers of Peru (CTP) will issue a decision in this regard tomorrow. The unions of the U.S. mining complex Southern Peru Copper Corporation, which have been on strike for 30 days and which, according to Mines Minister Pedro Pablo Kuczynski, incurred losses totaling \$60 million, will support the general stoppage along with the miners, metal workers, bank employees, textile workers, teachers and union federations, among others.

GOVERNMENT INTENDS TO INCREASE PETROLEUM EXPORTS

PY181319 Lima EXPRESO in Spanish 10 Sep 81 p 3

[Excerpt] Energy and Mines Minister Pedro Pablo Kuczynski announced yesterday that at the end of year Peru will be exporting 15,000 barrels of petroleum more per day than what it is now exporting, which will mean a daily increase of \$.5 million, that is, \$175 million per year. "This will contribute substantially to reducing the deficit of PETROPERU [State Petroleum Agency], because each exported barrel means an additional income of about \$33," he pointed out.

Minister Kuczynski also announced that PETROPERU has started production at an additional well in the Corrientes area with 1,300 barrels per day and is finishing work on a confirmatory well [pozo confirmativo] in the Valencia area, which is also very good, he explained.

BRIEF

COTTON EXPORTS TO PRC--Liu Hongtao, the head of a Chinese trade mission now visiting Peru, has said that Peruvian cotton exports to the PRC amounted to 13,200 tons in 1980. [Lima EL COMERCIO in Spanish 16 Jun 81 p 14 PY]

AP DELEGATION TO CHINA--Six distinguished members of the Popular Action Party will travel to the PRC for a 2-week in response to an invitation made by the Chinese Communist Party. The delegation will reportedly be made up of Eduardo Calmell del Solar, Ernesto Gamarra, Victor Andres Garcia Belaunde, Peter Cannock, Rafael Belaunde Aubry and Miguel Alva Orlandini. [Lima EL COMERCIO in Spanish 2 Aug 81 p A-4 PY]

HERRERA CAMPINS ADDRESSES UN GENERAL ASSEMBLY

PA212031 Caracas Radio Rumbos Network in Spanish 1530 GMT 21 Sep 81

[Report by (Roque Mendoza) at the United Nations in New York]

[Text] A few minutes ago, President Luis Herrera Campins delivered a speech at the 36th UN General Assembly meeting here in New York.

The president summarized the foreign policy principles of Venezuela, as a Latin American country, in five points. He said:

1. Latin American problems must be solved by the Latin Americans, without foreign meddling, without direct or indirect intervention and without hemispheric or trans-hemispheric intervention.
2. Latin America's position on big and serious world problems must be autonomous, her own, and must not be tied to or integrated with the interests of bloc-type policies.
3. Latin America must seek points of coincidence with Africa and Asia within the framework of South-South cooperation.
4. Latin America must seek increasing points of coincidence with Africa and Asia, to jointly face problems involving the North and South regions and to adopt position on the multiple [word indistinct] of East--West confrontations.
5. Latin Americans must seek, together with Africa and Asia, structural reforms of international institutions, to secure democratic control of the international community.

President Herrera then referred to the world situation, saying:

[Begin Herrera recording] Apparently, the United States and the Soviet Union feel as if they are owners of a world they did not create but whose moment of destruction they think they can determine, in an anti-God exploit. Latin America and the Caribbean could not escape serving as a scene of confrontations between their general strategies of domination, as [words indistinct].

In this context, it has lately been the turn of the sister Republic of El Salvador, a small Central American country that was for many years the victim of military dictatorships serving egoistic, senseless and rapacious oligarchies.

The dictatorship was overthrown by a group of civilians and militarymen who have expressed democratic positions and who have received the support of the Salvadoran people. They have initiated deep political, social and economic reforms, which have been transforming the agrarian, financial and commercial structures and have opened the way for the people to decide their own future through free elections, without foreign meddling. [end recording]

The president also called for representation for the people of Puerto Rico, as a Latin American nation, at the UN forum in the near future.

FOREIGN: MINISTER ZAMBRANO ON DISPUTE WITH GUYANA

PA212015 Paris AFP in Spanish 0313 GMT 19 Sep 81

[Text] Caracas, 18 Sep (AFP)--Venezuelan Foreign Minister Jose Alberto Zambrano asserted here today that Guyana is trying to internationalize its territorial problem with Venezuela.

Zambrano reacted in this manner to Guyanese Prime Minister Ptolemy Reid's statement in Washington yesterday when he said that Venezuela's claim over Guyana's Essequibo territory might unleash a war between the two countries.

"Guyana is trying to create a ruckus in connection with this topic, so we should not be surprised that he would make this type of statement," Zambrano said.

He noted that Venezuela's claim--over 150,000 square km of that country's territory--is just and well-grounded and that this claim was accepted by the interested parties in an international treaty, the Geneva agreement, "whose fulfillment Venezuela is demanding."

Regarding the Guyanese prime minister's argument that "we shall not give our territory away," the Venezuelan foreign minister stressed that his country "is not asking anybody for gifts."

Concerning Reid's presentation of the problem from the Guyanese standpoint at the United Nations--before Venezuelan President Luis Herrera Campins speaks there--Zambrano commented that that is a part of the Guyanese strategy.

"I wish to say right now that Venezuela will make use of the right to answer. As foreign minister it will be my duty to answer Reid," he told the press.

The Venezuelan foreign minister, however, avoided all talk about a possible deterioration of relations between the two countries on account of Venezuela's demand. He choose instead to discuss "the constructive aspects" and "to stress the need to overcome the existing controversies in order to channel them in the right direction."

AUSTRIAN EMBASSY OCCUPIED BY 8 VENEZUELANES

AU181150 Vienna Domestic Service in German 1000 GMT 18 Sep 81

[Text] Venezuela--The Austrian Embassy in Caracas has been occupied by eight members of a committee for the support of political prisoners. According to an embassy report, the persons who invaded the embassy are unarmed and are behaving peacefully. They want to remain on the embassy premises until the Venezuelan Government has met their demand for better treatment of political prisoners. Police have surrounded the building.

BRIEFS

AMBASSADORS APPOINTED--Caracas--Jose Rafael Zapata Luigi has been appointed ambassador to Nicaragua. The Venezuelan foreign minister has also sworn in Ambassador to Panama Cesar Rondon Lovera, Ambassador to Egypt Abel Clavijs and Ambassador to the EEC Jesus Alberto Fernandez. [Managua Radio Corporacion in Spanish 2300 GMT 18 Sep 81 PA]

FOREIGN MINISTER VIEWS CONTINENTAL AFFAIRS

PA210337 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 1715 GMT 19 Sep 81

[Statement by Panamanian Foreign Minister Jorge Illueca shortly before leaving for Belize; time and place not given--recorded]

[Text] There are many similarities in these political matters in which the superpowers are involved. For the Western side, for example, the impressive maneuvers held by the Soviet Union and Warsaw Pact members along the Polish borders are simply considered an invasion threat to countries which to a certain extent are incidental to the Soviet Union's policies.

Likewise, I am sure that throughout the Warsaw Pact community, U.S. maneuvers in Central America, where countries such as Nicaragua are located, must also be interpreted as maneuvers to exert pressure.

On the other hand, we could find some positive aspects from another point of view. Perhaps the military presence in the area could also serve as a moderating influence on Guatemala in the event that this country should try to invade Belize, which was formerly called British Honduras.

Therefore, the matter can be interpreted from various points of view. Naturally, it is evident that these things cannot be seen outside of the framework of the international community. In the world community, with its similarities, there is talk of a Brezhnev doctrine of limited sovereignty, similar to the Johnson doctrine during the Santo Domingo case. Now we could have a Haig doctrine applied.

However, this is not what the Latin American peoples want. They want their economic and social problems solved, and the United States can do it. Let's take the case of sugar today. Sugar is selling at 10 cents a pound on the world market. Furthermore, they add a one-cent surcharge to the .6 cents which they formerly charged. Therefore, sugar sold by Third World countries does not cost the United States 10 cents. It now costs some 8 cents. They pay their own producers, in their banking operations, 18 cents and give them subsidies.

How can we compare these economic relations and find them just? The United States must realize that their problems are not simply a matter of machismo Western-style, or Mexican, Panamanian or Peruvian-style. These matters are not solved with machismo. There are things greater than machismo in the world.

[Question] Does this mean that, in your opinion, stability in nations must not be established by the force of weapons, but rather by economic means? Is this what the Reagan policy is doing in Latin America?

[Answer] Yes, we are in complete agreement. I believe that this stability can be established with an understanding based on solutions. The Americans themselves give the example. Are their relations with China, ideological, economic or strategic? Where is ideology? The People's Republic of China is a communist state, yet the United States is closely linked with this country. We do not criticize this. However, it emphasizes that they cannot tell other countries: You are misbehaving because you have relations with communist countries. The United States not only has relations with these countries but is also associated with them in matters of tremendous importance for the world.

COSTA RICAPRESIDENT TO ATTEND BELIZE INDEPENDENCE CEREMONIES

PA190407 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 19 Sep 81

[Text] During the visit of Jamaican Foreign Minister Neville Gallimore to Costa Rica this weekend, Prime Minister Bernd Niehaus said that Costa Rica will automatically recognize Belize as a country once it has attained its independence.

However, with the attendance of President Carazo at the official ceremonies on Monday, this recognition is being made in a definitive manner. It has been learned that Carazo will leave on Sunday at noon and return on Monday night.

JAMAICA'S GALLIMORE SAYS VISIT HIGHLY SATISFACTORY

PA1822000 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1730 GMT 18 Sep 81

[Text] Neville Gallimore, Jamaican minister of state for foreign affairs returned to his country in the afternoon, thus ending a 3-day visit in response to an invitation by his Costa Rican counterpart Bernd Niehaus.

Gallimore returned to his country yesterday via Miami after visiting Limon on Wednesday. During his visit to Limon, he met with members of the Jamaican colony in the Atlantic province.

On leaving the country, Gallimore expressed his appreciation for the hospitality accorded during his stay in Costa Rica and said that the results of his visit had been highly satisfactory for the two nations.

ALFARO RETURNS; CONFIRMS VENEZUELAN OIL SUPPLY

PA211508 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1330 GMT 20 Sep 81

[Text] Humberto Calderon Berti, minister of energy and mines of Venezuela, reiterated that Venezuela will continue supplying oil to Costa Rica based on the agreement signed more than 1 year ago in San Jose. This was stated by Jose Miguel Alfaro, vice president of the republic, who returned from Caracas after having met with high-ranking officials of that government.

This reiteration of Venezuela's oil policy toward Costa Rica is a guarantee that our country will not experience fuel supply difficulties, Vice President Jose Miguel Alfaro said.

EL SALVADORMILITARY TO SUPPORT REQUEST FOR MORE U.S. AID

PA190022 San Salvador EL MUNDO in Spanish 17 Sep 81 p 2

[Excerpt] A delegation of chiefs and officers of the armed forces will accompany Jose Napoleon Duarte, president of the government junta, on his upcoming trip to Washington and will support him if he presents a request for more military aid from President Ronald Reagan's government, Defense Minister Col Jose Guillermo Garcia said during a news conference held at noon yesterday.

In answer to a question from a foreign newsman, Minister Garcia said he was not entirely sure whether or not the president of the junta will make the request of the Reagan administration, "but I can tell you that a delegation of officers will accompany him and support him over there if he mentions that subject in talks with U.S. leaders."

He added that the Salvadoran Government and the armed forces "have been asking for more military aid because we need it. I cannot, for obvious reasons, tell you what amount, but we have made a reasonable request which we will reiterate in Washington if possible."

When Colonel Garcia was asked whether this request included the provision of more helicopters, he responded in the affirmative, but apologized for declining to say how many. He emphasized that: "We must have more aid, because it is necessary. All armed forces always require aid. We all know that the more one has, the better one can serve, and the armed forces has a duty to the Salvadoran people to fulfill."

MISSIONS DISPATCHED TO EXPLAIN POLITICAL THESIS

PA190025 San Salvador Domestic Service in Spanish 1840 GMT 18 Sep 81

[Text] The sending of extraordinary missions by the Foreign Ministry of El Salvador to various parts of the world could be termed a veritable diplomatic offensive. The purpose of the missions is to explain to the foreign ministries of the countries visited, to political parties, labor, professional and other organizations, as well as to the media, the underlying bases of the political thesis announced by Jose Napoleon Duarte, president of the revolutionary government junta.

As everyone in the country knows, the political thesis announces the government's willingness to initiate an inter-party dialogue in which the conditions are established to guarantee the proper progress and results of the elections scheduled to be held next May.

The political thesis also includes a call to the National Revolutionary Movement, MNR, and the Nationalist Democratic Union, UDN, as legally recognized parties, to participate in the dialogue, and to the Revolutionary Democratic Front, FDR, to register as a political party and participate in the electoral process.

The first of the missions is at present touring the Central American countries: Guatemala, Honduras and Costa Rica. It is made up of Alejandro Gomez Vides, under secretary of foreign relations; (Roberto Mejia Trabanino), director of the Central America and Caribbean section of the Foreign Ministry.

The second mission, made up of Col Julio Gonzalez Palomo, ambassador to Panama, and (Sara Ventura Denosiglia), chief of the section on South American affairs, will visit Brazil, Uruguay, Argentina, Chile, Paraguay and Bolivia.

The third mission, made up of Amilcar Martinez Arguera, director general of economic and social affairs and (Evelyn Guatemala de Guzman), chief of the European section, will visit Venezuela, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, Haiti, Jamaica and the Dominican Republic.

The fourth mission, which will visit Spain, Great Britain, Belgium, the Netherlands and Austria, is made up of Horacio Trujillo, ambassador to the FRG, and Ivo Alvarenga, ambassador to Italy.

In every case, the Salvadoran diplomatic personnel assigned to those countries will provide the necessary support to the special missions. Whenever possible, the ambassadors assigned to the country concerned will join the mission.

OFFICIAL DENIES REPORTED MANAGUA EMBASSY REOPENING

PA190219 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0027 GMT 19 Sep 81

[Text] San Salvador, 18 Sep (ACAN-EFE)--A spokesman for the Salvadoran Foreign Ministry said today that the Salvadoran Embassy in Nicaragua remains closed by decision of the Salvadoran Government, "in view of the serious deterioration of relations between the two countries."

The source said that "relations have deteriorated as a result of the aggressiveness shown by the Sandinist junta with regard to Salvadoran problems." Two weeks ago, Nicaragua expressed support for the French-Mexican agreement recognizing the Salvadoran leftist opposition as a "representative force."

It was reported in Managua yesterday that El Salvador was preparing to reopen the diplomatic mission in Nicaragua and that Joaquin Maza Martelli, a lawyer, had been appointed charge d'affaires. However, the Foreign Ministry spokesman said today that "it is totally untrue that Maza Martelli is preparing to go to Managua to reopen the Salvadoran Embassy in that capital."

DEFENSE MINISTER ON DIALOGUE, ELECTIONS, CLASHES

PA181925 San Salvador LA PRENSA GRAFICA in Spanish 17 Sep 81 p 3

[Text] In a news conference held yesterday, Defense Minister Col Jose Guillermo Garcia said: "We will never talk with armed groups. If the extremist groups feel they have popular support, let them put down their arms, abandon violence and seek votes, because we will only reach an understanding through free elections."

Garcia explained that prior to 10 January, the government and the armed forces had agreed on a dialogue but after that date, when the extreme leftwing launched "its final offensive," we were against holding a dialogue with terrorist groups. We recommend meditation to them because there is only one path: next year's elections. If they feel that the people support them, let them show it at the polls and not with violence, because the people will despise them more and more."

Colonel Garcia again asked foreign newsmen to tell the world what they saw at the National Stadium when more than 50,000 people attended the 15 September ceremony. Several thousand people had to be denied entrance because there was not enough space.

Regarding Napoleon Duarte's statements on elections, Colonel Garcia said that the government is determined to have a truly democratic opening where all political parties legally registered and respectful of the rules of the game [can participate].

On Monday, Colonel Garcia urged the rebel extremist groups to put down their arms and take their places in the Salvadoran society.

Regarding the military operations in the southern part of Usulután Department, he said that the first stage of these operations ended last week and that the second stage began at noon on Sunday.

He noted that 60 guerrillas were killed in the first stage and that 4 soldiers were killed in action. He said that in this first stage, the army seized 300 head of cattle which the guerrillas had stolen. The cattle will be returned to the rightful owners within the next few days.

Minister Garcia did not answer a question by foreign newsmen on the candidates for the elections. He stressed that he could not discuss politics because of his position in the armed forces. However, he noted that there will be freedom and honesty in next year's elections.

In response to another question about a rally held by a large extremist group in San Ignacio where they forced many residents to participate, he said that this was an isolated, useless action because when the military troops arrived, the guerrillas fled the area.

He noted that the terrorists asked the residents there if they wanted to burn public buildings and the residents said no. One of the terrorists asked: Should we burn the offices of the National Telecommunications Administration? The residents replied negatively, Garcia said, praising the position of the inhabitants who oppose violence.

FDR-FMLN TO REJECT DUARTE'S CALL TO ELECTIONS

PA190211 Quito Cadena Ecuador Radio in Spanish 2300 GMT 18 Sep 81

[Text] Ruben Zamora, general coordinator of the diplomatic commission visiting our country, today said that the Revolutionary Democratic Front [FDR] and the FMLN will not accept the type of elections that are intended for his country. He thus replied to Salvadoran junta President Napoleon Duarte's call urging the guerrillas to put down their weapons and to participate in the March 1982 elections.

Zamora noted that elections can be accepted only when the people can freely express themselves at the polls. He added that the solution must be found within the political framework opposing the U.S. attitude which seeks a military solution. Since this is not possible, he said, the war will continue.

Here are some of Zamora's statements:

[Begin recording] From the political viewpoint, we see that the military and Christian Democratic junta is proposing elections as a solution to the political standstill in which it finds itself and to the national and international isolation it is experiencing. In the face of this proposal for elections, our front has clearly responded: Neither the FMLN nor the FDR reject elections in principle. On the contrary, we feel that they are an instrument through which the people can express their will. However, this instrument is only valid to the extent that there are conditions to allow the people to express themselves freely. Therefore, the junta's proposal for March elections was analyzed taking the country's existing conditions into consideration. What we see is the following: We have a state of siege and martial law in the country. There is a war underway. The bodies of approximately 20 to 25 civilians murdered by death squads which are under the security organizations and the army appear in the country every day. The latest style developed by these squads is to behead the bodies with an electric saw. We know where our Salvadoran brothers are being beheaded. Many of them have been beheaded in a meat packing company which is called Quality Meats, where these death squads take the prisoners at night and behead them with the same saws used to cut the meat that the Salvadoran people eat. We see the country's actual situation: There is total control of the press, to the extreme that the radio newscasts on national news are prohibited in the country. Consequently, we maintain that the Salvadoran people cannot express themselves freely under these conditions. [end recording]

This afternoon, Zamora went to the Pedro Marin Hospital where he received a contribution of 250,000 sucres from the Union of Social Security Workers for the Salvadoran organizations which he represents.

PARTIES, GROUPS DEFEND POSITIONS, LEVEL CHARGESPDC Answers AD Charges

PA191406 San Salvador LA PRENSA GRAFICA in Spanish 10 Sep 81 p 33

[Paid advertisement by the Christian Democratic Party: "Unmasking Positions"]

[Excerpts] The Christian Democratic Party [PDC], aware of the enormous historic responsibility it assumed when it took charge of a difficult situation, one in which the destiny of the fatherland did not allow for opportunism or hesitation, has maintained prudent and perhaps excessive tolerance in the face of the insidious, absurd and irresponsible attacks upon it from various sectors, some of which, paradoxically, are most responsible for the tragedy suffered by our people.

Now, however, when it is important to be totally aware of the need for greater internal cohesion in facing the danger of intervention implied by the French-Mexican declaration and when domestic disputes weaken not the government's position but that of the country, we would like to issue a call to movements that, like Democratic Action [AD], can play a positive role in the country's politics. However, they cannot accomplish this at our expense, but through actions that reflect the aspirations of the Salvadoran people and then only to the extent that they can effectively earn credibility as a serious alternative in the current difficult situation.

Let's begin by establishing a fact: AD is not even a political party yet; thus, its arrogant attitudes are useless in a practical sense, when it claims rights it is unable to exercise because of its lack of the required legal conditions, despite the worry that legal aspects appear to cause its spokesman.

In effect, the gentlemen of AD, now converted into implacable censors of the Central Electoral Council [CCE], have made their integration to the CCE the total argument for an a priori condemnation of the upcoming elections, claiming that the PDC's presence will allow the perpetration of frauds, impositions and other vices that characterized the elections of the past. Not even content with this, they go so far as to call us "the present official party."

The PDC vigorously rejects the charge that it is the official party; by its daily actions it has demonstrated its commitment to permanently doing away with the system that brought our country to its present serious crisis. If the government has proposed elections that many consider to be premature, if it has not, to perpetuate its own power, used the argument that changes are being made, it is because it believes that without free political participation and the effective use of popular suffrage, the solution of the Salvadoran crisis would not be complete.

As to the charge that the CCE is biased, we defend the honesty of its members and stress that on no occasion have we either implied or exerted pressure that suggests partiality or manipulation in our favor. The members of this council have the last word in this regard.

As for the ridiculous charge that we reveal constant contradictions, it would be interesting for the gentlemen of AD to review their own declaration, to detect the erratic position of their leaders, which, in view of their own pompous contradictions, makes it very hard to place them ideologically. They sometimes appear to be official representatives of the Revolutionary Democratic Front, as when, acting more papist than the pope, they declare that we betrayed "our former allies of the popular forum," shortly after one of their most prominent leaders appears as one of the extreme rightwing politicians at the private enterprise symposium. By the same token, how can this insistent clamor for the de jure system be interpreted, when they are simultaneously becoming involved in coupist maneuvers and appear as candidates for a de facto government? Isn't it also contradictory to criticize government actions in regard to the electoral process and then to deny, as leaders of the federation of lawyers, their cooperation in the legal aspect of the CCE? how can they explain such flagrant contradictions in a movement that claims to be democratic and popular? Could it be that, in their attempt to create the great center they are talking about, they see difficulties in trying to reconcile their expressed purpose, to be "a movement of deep popular and genuinely democratic belief," with their commitments to economic sectors that are ideologically stubborn and historical opponents to these purposes?

In any case, the PDC greets with approval any attempt to contribute to the solution of the Salvadoran problems and in this regard, we urge the gentlemen of AD not to limit themselves to manifestos and pompous declarations, for though they are a part of the political process, they are not the most important part. They must demonstrate their potential for the future of the country by meeting the requirements established by the temporary law on the constitution and registration of political parties. Having done so, they could act with full right in attaining their ambitious goals and could exercise the rights and prerogatives that legal existence permits.

Call For Communists' Exclusion

PA190234 San Salvador LA PRENSA GRAFICA in Spanish 18 Sep 81 p 11

[Boxed item from a full page advertisement by the Center of Sociopolitical Studies of El Salvador, interspersed with items described as "degenerated political pornography" that are reprinted from the international leftist magazine EL SALVADOR, published in Mexico, dated September 1979]

[Text] We Salvadorans cannot allow the international communists to participate in the elections. For 50 long years, they have deceived our people by infiltrating political parties in order to take power by simulating the parliamentary path.

For 50 years, the communists have seen the legal path closed to them by the constitution and since 1930, they have been preparing clandestinely for an armed struggle.

The Marxist-Leninists have used elections only to disguise their coupist plots (Handal and the bureaucrats of the Communist Party of El Salvador--PCES), and to divert the authorities from their investigations of the infiltration of democratic parties. However, clandestinely, they have been sending relatives of the PCES members away on scholarships and these persons return with orders to join the dispersed terrorists, to the point in some cases of abjuring the PCES in order to mislead the investigators.

The communists, if summoned to the elections, could easily use the National Revolutionary Movement, MNR; the Nationalist Democratic Union, UDN; and Revolutionary Coordinating Board of the Masses, CRM; and some dupes like Mayorga Quiros and Arias Penate [possibly former government officials], to demonstrate that they have popular support. They have trained and practiced this for over the past 50 years.

As an example of the crimes for which the terrorists should be judged are the following: The communists of the Revolutionary Democratic Front, FDR; and FMLN [Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front], have announced abroad that during the week of 5 to 12 July, 1980, they carried out the following actions to the detriment of Salvadorans:

Executions--People's Revolutionary Army, ERP, 30; People's Liberation Forces, FPL, 203; Armed Forces of Liberation, FAL, 1; Armed Forces of National Resistance, FARN, 27; total, 261.

Machinegunnings:	FPL 2, ERP 2; total 4
Sabotage actions:	ERP 13, FPL 13, FAL 1, FARN 3; total 30
Takeovers to publicize messages:	ERP 7, FPL 4, FAL 1; total 12
Occupation of communities:	ERP 22, FPL 62, FARN 6; total 90
Occupation of public buildings:	FPL 8, total 8
Bombings:	ERP 14, FPL 1, FAL 1, FARN 7; total 23
Ambushes of military patrols and convoys:	ERP 18, FPL 15, FARN 2, FAL 2; total 37
Kidnappings:	FAL 2, total 2
Propaganda actions:	FPL 64, FAL 1; total 65
Barricades:	ERP 1, FPL 36, FARN 2; total 39

The people and the government must carefully measure the seriousness of these acts which have taken place since 1979, because the life of a single native-born citizen is worth more than that of any internationalist, and if they have confessed abroad to the murder of over 261 Salvadorans because they did not share the communist viewpoints, the communists are not destined for the elections but instead for jail or execution under the death penalty.

Other crimes for which the mercenary internationalists should be blamed and which should exclude them from the elections involve the number of workers displaced by the distortion of the labor union struggle. By using the labor unions as tools and diverting them from the labor struggle, the communists, between October 1979 and October 1980, armed shock troops in each labor union at factories and workshops and achieved the following: 110 factories were closed, leaving 5,869 workers of both sexes out of work; 100,000 Salvadorans, including children, the aged and women born in El Salvador, were deprived of food; 49 factories employing over 100 workers and owned by the Salvadoran private enterprise, which provided jobs and social benefits to our country's manual workers, [were closed].

The number of unemployed that we have cited results from the limited investigation carried out by the Center of Sociopolitical Studies of El Salvador [Centro de Estudios Sociopoliticos de El Salvador--CESPEDES].

Unemployment is even higher because of the terror into which they have plunged the rural areas of El Salvador. The factories that we have mentioned are from the urban sector, but everyone knows that a large number of refugees have lost their jobs and homes because of the terrorism that the internationalists carried to the rural areas.

We hope that Salvadoran national justice is applied to the murderers who, to carry out the slogans of the class struggle, have slain the working people who were thirsting for freedom and a free country.

PCN Calls for 'Salvadorization'

PA182222 San Salvador LA PRENSA GRAFICA in Spanish 17 Sep 81 p 39

[Paid advertisement by the Political Committee of the National Conciliation Party, PCN, entitled: "We Must Salvadorize the Changes"]

[Excerpts] As is clear, the country's submission and the agrarian process are coming in the clothing of "aid." The country's economic situation is truly disastrous. Agricultural production is scarce because most of the rural population have abandoned their lands and sown fields and, instead of contributing to production, have become refugees. The peasant, the rural man, is now suffering the worst conditions ever and the country's economic and social standstill is such that the international loan sharks are welcome.

Conclusions: The agrarian reform process demonstrates, as a project created and implemented according to foreign formulas, the predominance of foreign interests over the interests of the Salvadoran state and society.

In view of this, the second decision of national sovereignty (the first one will be to free the country from political intervention) must be aimed at Salvadorizing the process of agrarian change which is now witnessing complete submission and which could result in political and economic domination in the long run.

In Salvadorizing this process, we must work to achieve the greatest degree of economic and political independence and autonomy for it. We must then cut all ties of dependence with the centers of world power. In a few words, the main change that must be introduced to the agrarian reform project is one that guarantees its handling by Salvadorans for their benefit and for that of El Salvador. This is the goal of the political, social and agrarian commitment of the National Conciliation Party [PCN].

[Signed] PCN Political Committee, 16 September 1981

ARMED FORCES REPORTAGE ON CLASHES WITH REBELS

MLP Kills Two of Their Own

PA190323 San Salvador EL DIARIO DE HOY in Spanish 18 Sep p 2

[Communique issued by the Press and Public Relations Office of the National Guard; no date given]

[Excerpt] Subject: Terrorists of the People's Liberation Movement, MLP, murder top leaders of the same organization as they are being taken by members of the security forces to Mariona Prison.

This morning, at approximately 0920, as personnel of the National Guard were transferring to Mariona Prison the prisoners Blanca Estela Ruiz Diaz and Jorge Alberto Dimas Ochoa, whose photographs appeared in the nation's papers today, they were ambushed by terrorist members of the MLP from two slopes along the road at a spot where a large bonfire had created a smokescreen along a lengthy stretch of the highway, 1 km from the prison. The heavily-armed terrorists opened fire with high-powered rifles, high-powered rocket-launched grenades and homemade hand grenades.

As the guards were taking up positions to defend themselves from this unexpected attack, MLP snipers killed the two prisoners, seriously wounded a national guardsman, who is in critical condition at the military hospital, and damaged one of the vehicles in which the prisoners were being transported.

Mrs Ruiz Diaz had a bullet wound in one arm and another in the chest. The prisoner Dimas Ochoa had one wound in the face and another to one side of his chest.

In view of the heroic defense offered by the guardsmen, the murderers fled, leaving at the site of the attack a backpack containing a green doctor's uniform and a wig. Near the site an ochre-colored cap with two black stars and a scarf with the initials MLP were found. In the vehicles that were attacked the remains of a rocket-launched grenade and an unexploded homemade grenade were found. A few minutes after the ambush ended, some 15 foreign newsmen went to the site of the events and obtained up-to-date information on the incident.

Antiguerrilla Operations

PA202323 San Salvador LA PRENSA GRAFICA in Spanish 19 Sep 81 pp 4, 9

[Text] A total of 84 terrorists killed, a considerable amount of war materiel seized, several subversive camps dismantled, a clandestine hospital destroyed and 357 head of cattle recovered, were reported as the main achievements of military operations staged by the army in Usulután and Cabanas Departments, the Armed Forces Press Committee announced yesterday.

The source reported at the end of the first phase of the military operations last Sunday in (Pnares), (Caulotal), Cerro Pelon, Quesera, El Jocotal and (La Montana) in Usulután Department. The official report drafted by the officers in charge of operations reveal that the bodies of 52 guerrillas were found. The source also said that many guerrillas were wounded and that they had been evacuated from the region by their own comrades.

Two terrorist camps were dismantled, the report continues, and 300 head of cattle stolen in the region were recovered, as well as a large amount of food and other supplies. The cattle is being returned to their owners after proper proof of ownership is provided.

In operations in (Aradiás) and Jicaral, in the southern part of Cabanas Department, and north of San Vicente, a terrorist camp was dismantled. A clandestine hospital was also dismantled; surgical equipment and many medical supplies were seized. A large quantity of ammunition, subversive propaganda and a cemetery were found. The military counted the bodies of 32 extremists and it was learned that many wounded had been evacuated by the leftists. The military recovered 57 head of cattle in this region. The cattle are being returned to their owners.

The armed forces spokesman also revealed that four soldiers were killed in the two operations and five were wounded. They were immediately sent to hospital centers where they are receiving medical attention. The spokesman did not give precise details of other operations which the armed forces plans to carry out in other parts of the republic. However, he emphatically said that in the near future small, medium and large operations will be launched to seek and destroy subversive camps.

RADIO VENCEREMOS REPORTAGE ON MOVEMENTS, CLASHES

Central Front: 14, 15 Sep

PA181852 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 1200 GMT 18 Sep 81

[Text] Report from the Central Front, metropolitan zone:

Since 14 September, the (Flor Blanca) neighborhood in this capital has been controlled by enemy troops. The troops encircled all streets leading to this area. The entire capital has virtually been taken by combined forces. Extensive patrols are being conducted as far as the area of the National Stadium, thus providing conditions necessary for the 15 September festivities in which the armed forces are staging various military maneuvers. The roads leading to the capital were being controlled and thorough searches of vehicles were conducted. Identification papers were inspected.

Also on 14 September, a large area of the capital was blacked out for several minutes beginning at 1115.

On 15 September at 0615, the powerlines at the intersection of 29th Street West and 2nd Avenue South, across from the La Cascada Bottling Company, were sabotaged.

Part of the combined action carried out on 15 September was to salute our second and definitive independence. This operation consisted of an attack on the headquarters of (?Penalopa), San Vicente Department. The action began with the sabotage of powerlines to block the reactivation of military posts in this area. At this location, the enemy forces numbered approximately 100, including army troops and paramilitary personnel. We opened fire on the three sentries, who abandoned their positions, thus allowing our forces to enter. Our forces advanced until they took up positions in front of the command office, which had been abandoned by the military troops who fled in various directions. Our forces reported at least two enemy casualties. The enemy fled, firing their weapons but without any effect.

Also on 15 September, at 2000 an FMLN [Farabundo Martí National Liberation Front] detachment attacked enemy forces quartered at San Lorenzo, San Vicente Department. The attack was carried out with explosives, hand grenades and rifle fire, from a close range and beginning with the elimination of two enemy sentries. Hand grenades and explosives were hurled inside the barracks. The enemy did not overcome its surprise and showed a lack of operational ability and combat readiness.

On 15 September at 2300 a team of FMLN sappers partially blew up a high-tension tower in San Cayetano, San Vicente Department.

This report was filed by Commander Roberto for the joint general staff of the Paracentral Front of the land of Aquino.

List of Acts of Sabotage

PA201338 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 1200 GMT 19 Sep 81

[Text] Our people in San Salvador continue to advance and to strike at the dictatorship. We just received a report from the capital on activities by FMLN [Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front] sapper commandos.

At 1850 [0050 GMT] on Thursday, 17 September, FMLN sapper commandos belonging to our regular forces conducted 11 sabotage operations in various parts of the capital city. They are as follows:

1. Sabotage of a house belonging to a director of the Death Squadron, located on 6th Avenue and Las Victorias district on 6th Street to San Antonio Abad [as heard].
2. Sabotage of the house of a supreme court magistrate, located at 102 El Quetzal Street, Central American district.
3. Sabotage of the house of supreme court magistrate Diego Cordoba Rodriguez, located on 251 Berlin Street, Buenos Aires district.
4. Sabotage at the La Popular Savings and Loan Association located on Roosevelt Avenue and 55th Avenue (South).
5. Sabotage at the Brazil [word indistinct] Store, located at the end of Cuscatlan Avenue, whose owner is an active member of the Death Squadron.
6. Sabotage at the Burgos Spare Parts Store, located at the end of Cuscatlan Avenue, whose owner is an active member of the death Squadron.
7. Sabotage at the Technico Electrico Store, located at 49th Avenue (South).
8. Sabotage at the Goldtree (Libre) Store on Venezuela Boulevard.
9. Sabotage at the [word indistinct] store, located on Venezuela Boulevard.
10. Sabotage at the Sagrera Store, located on Venezuela Boulevard.
11. Sabotage at the [word indistinct] Industrial Machinery Store, located on Venezuela Boulevard.

The explosions in the 11 operations caused considerable damage, and in some cases, total destruction.

The Modesto Ramirez Central Front greets the 170th anniversary of our first independence within the framework of the heroic and irresistible struggle waged by our people to attain our final independence and thereby to be rid of the imperialist yoke in this month of independence. In their struggle, our people have generously shed their blood, and thousands of our men and women have died. Companero (Rafael Antonio Arce Sabla), Commander (Edgardo Antonio Calderon), Commanders (Pipo), (Tano) and hundreds of our people's best sons have given their lives as the people advance firmly toward freedom.

United to fight to the final victory. Revolution or death, we shall triumph.

Modesto Ramirez Central Front. [Signed] Commander Alejandro Montenegro

Francisco Sanchez Front Report

PA210138 (Clandestine) Radio Vaceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 1200 GMT 19 Sep 81

[Text] A report from the Francisco Sanchez Southeastern Front states that in (Pasado) jurisdiction of San Agustin, (Tres Calles), the enemy initiated an operation using the Atlacatl Battalion, trained and directed by U.S. advisers, as well as army troops from Ahuachapan, Usulután and La Unión National Guard troops were also used.

The operation started on Wednesday when five Fouga Magister planes indiscriminately bombed and machinegunned the civilian population of the cantons of (Tres Calles), San Pedro, (Zamora), Pueblo Viejo, Cayetan, El Sitio, (Letran) and (14 July) neighborhood. Later on, the enemy initiated heavy fire with mortars and 105-mm cannon, which continued the entire day.

As a result of these attacks, several people died, eight were wounded and the homes of humble people of the area were destroyed by the bombs dropped from the planes.

On this same day, the first battles were waged. Our forces attempted to advance in the cantons of San Pedro, (Tres Calles) and San Antonio. Later the battles extended throughout the entire area controlled by the FMLN [Farabundo Martí National Liberation Front].

The results of these battles on this first day were two ambushes in the cantons of El Jocote and San Antonio. We fire on the enemy with bazookas and rifles, causing 15 casualties to the enemy in (Tres Calles). These enemy casualties included several dead and wounded.

In the (Letran) canton we caused approximately 25 casualties, including dead and wounded.

The enemy tried to continue to advance. Again they attacked with artillery fire and planes, which also bombed our positions. Our forces had to retreat tactically and take new positions.

At the site of the operation, the evacuation of approximately 4,000 civilians, including women, children and the aged, was begun. They were evacuated toward the interior of the area controlled by the FMLN, with our forces protecting the population to prevent their being massacred by the enemy.

On Thursday at 1100, three Fouga Magister planes appeared, machinegunning and bombing our positions in the canton of Las Encinitas. The planes were supported by artillery fire and helicopter gunships.

During this day, our heroic fighters waged fierce battles. They held the positions seized while the people continued to be led to safer places. Our basic tactic was to protect the population against the enemy.

That day we caused approximately 20 casualties to the forces of the dictatorship in (Cereálito), (Cruza), and Las Encinitas.

On Friday, 14 September, our forces took up new positions, forming a single line of fire totally converging the cantons of Valle Nuevo. The enemy was unable to advance and therefore began to machinegun and bomb the civilian population, women and children, who attempted to cross the Lempa River through the La Pita canton, which resulted in several dead and wounded. Several people drowned as they desperately tried to cross the Lempa River, fleeing from the enemy planes' fire.

While this was happening, the enemy forces maintained their encirclement on the west bank of the Lempa River and along the coastal road between San Marcos Lempa, Tierra Blanca. The enemy's plan was to carry out a word indistinct of the hammer maneuver to annihilate the civilian population and the FMLN forces.

On Saturday, in view of the fact the civilians were unable to cross the Lempa River to prevent the planes from continuing to massacre them, we carried out another dislocation maneuver in our positions located around the canton of (Guinares). We engaged in a fierce battle at these positions until 1300, when the joint command of the zone ordered that the enemy encirclement be broken between the cantons of (Talmotal) and (Rivero). We carried out an efficient maneuver, at the same time that we increased the distance between the enemy and we evacuated the population, although the fatigue, hunger and [word indistinct] of the population made the maneuver more difficult.

After 3 hours of heavy combat, our forces had succeeded in placing themselves strategically in the rear guard of the enemy. From this position, our forces succeeded in thwarting the enemy's plan and their criminal intention to annihilate the civilian population. Faced with frustration and demoralization, the enemy began to withdraw part of its troops at nightfall. On the coastal highway that same day, we caused 10 enemy casualties, including dead and wounded.

Early Sunday morning 13 September, our forces had recovered most of the previous positions, laying siege to the positions that the enemy held in the (Tlابلotal) canton, around which they had attempted to set up positions, with approximately 200 troops. Artillery fire was maintained during the day against our positions.

On Monday, 14 September, artillery fire and aerial strafing continued as we battled the enemy forces deployed in the previously mentioned places.

That day, at 0700, in a distraction maneuver, some 50 enemy troops attempted to penetrate by way of El Jicaro canton. They killed an old man.

On Wednesday morning, 16 September, the last enemy company which was desperately trying to withdraw from the zone was attacked by our forces, which proceeded to engage in fierce combat continued throughout the day, causing at least five enemy casualties, including dead and wounded.

The dictatorship again concentrated its troops in La Loma canton.

On Thursday, 17 September, our forces staged a very important operation to dislodge, once and for all, the enemy forces remaining in the area.

As we circled this area and drew nearer, we saw that the enemy had abandoned the position around 0200, with the support of 105-mm cannons fired from the town of Tierra Blanca. In this criminal operation the genocidal Christian Democratic-military junta used between 1,600 and 1,800 troops of the Atlactl Battalion and the national guard as well as troops of the Ahuachapan, Usulután and La Unión garrisons. It used at least two 105-mm cannons, several 81- and 60-mm mortars, Fouga and troop transport planes, helicopter gunships, .30- and .50-caliber machineguns, M-60 rifles, M-69 grenade launchers, [as heard] G-3 grenades and G-3 and M-16 rifles.

During the operations, our military intelligence observed the presence of Yankee advisers, who directed the operations of the infantry and the artillery. Our intelligence also observed the participation of many well-known informers, among them a murderer was imprisoned in the San Vicente prison serving 20 years and who, dressed in olive drab, on this occasion committed violations of all kinds along with the forces of the dictatorship.

The 8 days of fighting resulted in a large number of dead and wounded among the population of women, children and the aged. The exact number has not been determined. We will give more details later. Many homes of the area's humble residents were ransacked and burned.

On our side, we regret the fall of five heroic fighters, members of the FMLN. They are Companero (Prai), Companero (Hector), Companero (Napc), Companero (Federico) and Companero (Luis). In addition, seven companeros were wounded but they are now out of danger. We inflicted more than 100 casualties on the enemy, including dead and wounded.

We denounce the cowardly attitude of the regime's forces, which [word indistinct] the workers of San Marcos Lempa and its environs. We also denounce the use of all kinds of war materiel, technical [word indistinct] Yankee imperialism which, in open intervention, is being delivered to the Christian Democratic-military dictatorship.

This has been a war bulletin sent to Radio Venceremos by the joint command of the Francisco Sanchez Southeastern Front, San Agustin zone, (Dos Calles): Commanders (Martin Escobari), (Roberto Eti), (Jacobo Flores) and (Julio Castillo).

GUATEMALA

REPORTAGE ON TERRORIST ACTIVITIES, CLASHES

City Hall, Police Station Hit

PA191218 Guatemala City PRENSA LIBRE in Spanish 12 Sep 81 p 6

[Text] Armed men attacked the city hall at Patzite, El Quiche, and set fire to it, after killing five townspeople who discovered what they were doing.

The unidentified persons reportedly arrived early yesterday morning, taking the sleeping neighborhood by surprise. A few persons who realized what was happening and came out of their homes were machinegunned. The five victims were not identified because they lacked documents and because other residents, who could identify them, fled rather than risk sharing their fate. They abandoned their homes and consequently the dead persons as well.

The City Hall building was reported completely destroyed, along with documents and valuable articles.

In Santiago Atitlan, a group of armed men set several Claymore mines that destroyed a police substation. Official sources reported that no lives were lost, but that the building was destroyed.

Camp in Cunén Dismantled

PA190435 Guatemala City PRENSA LIBRE in Spanish 13 Sep 81 p 10

[Text] Five guerrillas and one soldier died yesterday morning in an armed clash near Cunén, El Quiché Department, when the army dismantled a guerrilla camp. This camp was found as a result of a large-scale counterinsurgency operation that the armed forces are carrying out in the country's high plateaus.

The incident occurred shortly before 0700 when military patrols were combing the area. They discovered the camp in a high mountain area and the clash occurred then.

It was reported that five guerrillas and one soldier died there. The camp was totally destroyed and the army seized Claymore mines, Chinese batons [bastones Chinos] and many written documents that the guerrillas left behind.

In addition, our reporters were able to establish that the army is carrying out a large-scale operation in the country's west to eradicate guerrilla groups. This consists of constant patrols of the area by ground and air and it was reported that this is having results because several camps have been destroyed.

It was reported that the guerrillas are practically cornered. They are trying to escape but the military patrols are following them in that hilly region.

EGP Redoubt Discovered

PA182006 Guatemala City Radio-Television Guatemala in Spanish 0400 GMT 18 Sep 81

[Text] One hundred Claymore mines, 10,000 rounds for Galil and M-16 rifles, as well as a large quantity of hand grenades, were found in a guerrilla redoubt in Escuintla.

As we reported exclusively yesterday, the guerrilla redoubt was found at km 90 on the Pacific Highway, Escuintla Department. Evidence was found at the location which indicated that the redoubt belonged to the self-proclaimed Poor People's Guerrilla Army [EGP]. In the redoubt, the authorities found approximately 100 Claymore mines, 10,000 rounds for Galil and M-16 rifles and a large quantity of hand grenades as well as a considerable amount of subversive propaganda.

Police say they have dealt a devastating blow to the clandestine group, which had been using the redoubt for operations for the past 2 years, particularly to manufacture Claymore mines, of which 100 were found, some of them ready to be used with remote control detonators also found in the redoubt.

The security forces reported that this is the 37th redoubt located in the nation. Most of the secret places to hide arms and medicines belonged to the Armed People's Revolutionary Organization [ORPA]. This was the first seized from the EGP.

ORPA Occupies 2 Towns

PA200329 Paris AFP in Spanish 2336 GMT 18 Sep 81

[Excerpts] Guatemala City, 18 Sep (AFP)--Two towns were occupied today in western Guatemala by members of the Armed People's Revolutionary Organization [ORPA], who burned several government buildings in both towns after holding a political and military rally, it was learned here.

Very early today the guerrillas occupied the town of Chicacao, Suchitepequez Department, released the prisoners from the local jail and stole the weapons from the police station after forcing the policemen to leave the building. According to reports, the Chicacao police chief was missing after the occupation of the town and it is assumed that he was kidnapped by the guerrillas.

After holding a political and military rally, the guerrillas burned several government buildings, including the local government house, cut the telegraph lines and constructed barricades at every access to the town.

Almost simultaneously another ORPA group took over the town of San Mateo, Quezaltenango Department, and carried out activities similar to those held in Chicacao.

Several hours later the government's security forces sent reinforcements to both towns but the guerrillas had already left both places and fled into the nearby mountains. No contact was made with them, it was reported in Guatemala City.

Meanwhile, police sources reported that this morning four guerrillas tried to ambush the police chief of Rabinal, Baja Verapaz Department, in the north, but the action failed and two rebels were killed.

Finally, an official source reported this morning that there is no information on the 46 peasants who were killed between last Monday and Tuesday and whose bodies were found in Rabinal and very close to the village of El Rancho, Progreso Department.

Government Buildings Bombed

PA190213 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 19 Sep 81

[Text] More than 30 government buildings and businesses of the Guatemalan oligarchy were completely destroyed by the explosion of several powerful bombs in towns in Alta Verapaz, Baja Verapaz, Quetzaltenango, El Quiche and Guatemala Departments. According to PRENSA LIBRE, the guerrilla actions affected the military reserves command in Alta Verapaz as well as the national police station and the buildings of the Guatemala, Agro, and Granai & Townson Banks in the capital. The installations affected included the Government Building in Salama, the capital of Baja Verapaz Department.

It was also reported that some 30 guerrillas seized El Palmar in Quetzaltenango Department where they attacked the national police substation.

Other dispatches reported that heavily armed unidentified persons kidnapped (Felipe Bienvenido Martinez). He was dragged out of his parents' home located in a village in Chiquimula Department. Martinez was leader of the union of workers of Duralita, a U.S. firm, located in Villanueva, near Guatemala City.

Tourists Attacked in Tikal

PA192303 Paris AFP in Spanish 0043 GMT 19 Sep 81

[Excerpt] Guatemala City, 18 Sep (AFP)--A group of alleged guerrillas today occupied the principal archeological park in Tikal, Peten Department, in northern Guatemala, it was reported here. The presumed subversives set fire to Aviateca, the domestic airline which connects Guatemala City with Tikal. Several hours later a group of tourists was attacked, presumably by the same rebels who killed one of the guides, it was learned.

A high-ranking Aviateca official said to AFP that "a group of armed men traveling in two trucks showed up in Tikal and forced all the tourists to gather at the main park of the archeological center and held a rally." The same official explained that after the rally, the presumed guerrillas proceeded to burn the Aviateca office, the only airline which makes tourist flights to Tikal, and to "loot the archeological museum inside the park, carrying away objects of inestimable value."

Aviateca decided to take the stranded tourists overland to Flores and then by plane to Guatemala City, since the flight to Tikal would not arrive until late afternoon. En route the tourists, whose number was not specified, were attacked by armed men. One tourist guide was killed and another wounded. These were presumably the same men who hours earlier had occupied Tikal.

Guerrilla Groups Raid Towns

PA210416 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 20 Sep 81

[Excerpt] Members of the Armed People's Revolutionary Organization [ORPA] raided the town of Chicatao in Suchitepequez Department. They released the prisoners in the local jail and seized the policemen's weapons. After holding a military-political meeting in Chicatao, the guerrillas set several public buildings on fire, including the municipal building. They cut the telegraph lines and built barricades on the roads leading in and out of the town.

Almost simultaneously, another group of this guerrilla organization occupied San Mateo in Quezaltenango Department and held similar activities. By the time government forces arrived to the two towns, the guerrillas had withdrawn to the neighboring mountains.

HONDURASU.S. DIPLOMAT ACCUSED OF PLOTTING AGAINST REBELS

PA220208 Paris AFP in Spanish 2343 GMT 21 Sep 81

[Text] San Jose, 21 Sep (AFP)--Camilo Rivera, a spokesman for the Salvadoran opposition, today accused a U.S. diplomat stationed in Honduras and several Honduran Army officers of [words indistinct] counterrevolutionary plan against the Salvadoran and Guatemalan guerrillas and the ruling FSLN [Sandinist National Liberation Front] in Nicaragua.

Crescencio Arcos, head of the U.S. Embassy's information service in Tegucigalpa; top officials of the Honduran Department of Investigations; and Capt Miguel Moya, military commander of La Virtud, in the border area between Honduras and El Salvador, are directly participating in the plan, according to Rivera.

The accusation stresses that the counterinsurgency plans include "from [words indistinct] espionage, kidnappings and military preparations to attack Salvadoran and Guatemalan guerrilla positions, as well as a surprise attack and invasion of Nicaragua." According to Rivera, "200 Puerto Rican mercenaries," trained by U.S. Green Berets, were transferred to Honduras to participate in the counterrevolutionary plan. Rivera said that about 10 of those "mercenaries" are working in the [words indistinct] Honduran telecommunications intercepting messages, while other perform immigration duties at Toncontin International Airport.

He also said that at least three of the Puerto Ricans participated in April "in the kidnapping of a group of Salvadorans in the Miramontes district in Tegucigalpa."

The Salvadoran opposition spokesman said that 15 days ago a "secret camp" was installed in the La Virtud border area to train about 20 Green Berets, "who in the next few months will lead operations against the FMLN [Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front] guerrillas in El Salvador and against the Guatemalan rebels." Rivera said that counterrevolutionary [words indistinct] also in the U.S. Embassy, in the 3rd Infantry Battalion in San Pedro Sula and the 9th Battalion in Santa Rosa de Copan."

Regarding Nicaragua, Rivera said that 1,700 former Somozist counterrevolutionaries and members of the Somozist armed forces are training in eight camps in Garunta Hill in the Honduran Mosquitia area to conspire against the new Sandinist government. According to the accusation, the anti-Sandinists even have landing strips where light planes land every week with food and weapons.

Rivera said, "We must denounce this plan and by all means prevent Honduras from increasing its counterrevolutionary activities, from serving as a launching pad for U.S. [word indistinct]."

PRESIDENT PAZ GARCIA LEAVES FOR UNITED STATES

PA211635 Tegucigalpa Voz de Honduras in Spanish 1145 GMT 21 Sep 81

[Report from 21 September EL HERALDO]

[Text] President Gen Policarpo Paz Garcia left yesterday for the United States for a medical checkup at a private hospital there. Unofficially it was reported that Paz Garcia will meet with his wife in the United States. Paz Garcia will be in the United States until 25 September, although it was not stated who is acting as president during his absence. Presumably it is government and justice minister Oscar Mejia Avello.

It was also said that this was why Paz Garcia did not meet Salvadoran Government junta President Jose Napoleon Duarte last weekend in Tegucigalpa to discuss political and economic matters of interest to both countries.

NICARAGUAJUNTA MEMBERS, MINISTERS ON 'FACE THE PEOPLE'

PA200220 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0116 GMT 19 Sep 81

["Face the People" feature broadcast from the (Jorge Sinforoso Bravo) Auditorium in Managua with Commander of the Revolution Daniel Ortega Saaverda, coordinator of the junta of the Government of National Reconstruction and member of the FSLN [Sandinist National Liberation Front] national leadership; Dr Sergio Ramirez Mercado, member of the junta of the Government of National Reconstruction; Lea Guido, minister of health; Samuel Santos, minister of Managua reconstruction; Miguel Ernesto Vigil Icaza, minister of housing; (Everto Incer), deputy minister and director of the (?Nicaraguan Energy Institute); Bernardino Turcios, deputy minister of domestic trade; Francisco Guzman, deputy minister of education; Julio Balmaceda, member of the Sandinist Defense Committees national executive staff; Julio Lopez, director of the Ministry of Domestic Trade Controls and Regulations Office; (Edgar Murin), official in charge of the Ministry of Health Managua Regional Office and (Carlos Espinoza), deputy director of the Nicaraguan Aqueducts and Sewers Institute]

[Excerpts] [Daniel Ortega Saavedra] Today is 18 September and this is a very significant date for the Nicaraguans, the revolutionaries and all Sandinists because on this date approximately 8 years ago, Somoza's criminal national guard killed brother Sandinists Oscar Turcios and Ricardo Morales, who were members of the FSLN National Directorate, and Sandinist soldiers (Juan Jose Quezada) and (Jonathan Gonzalez). This blow made Somoza and bourgeois reactionaries happy since they believed that through these deaths, the FSLN had become a lesser force in our people's political struggle. But history has shown the contrary and today, we remember these Sandinist brothers after have achieved a revolutionary triumph which they deserved to have seen.

We commemorate this date at a time when we have decreed a state of national emergency in social and economic fields. We must resort to the conscience of all of us who today would have the privilege--I would say--of living in this free fatherland, even though we may be enduring many calamities.

We must resort to your consciences because after we decreed a state of emergency, there have been different reactions. On the one hand, the reaction of the conscientious people, the revolutionary people, the people who know that today's sacrifice means the achievement of better economic conditions sooner and therefore, sacrifice must be made for a short time. To do the contrary would be to lengthen the sacrifice or to play along with domestic and foreign reaction. That is to say, the humble people, the conscientious people, have understood these measures. We also find important sectors of our country--small, medium and even large proprietors--who have understood the measure and have responded positively.

Today, when we were in Chinandega a few hours ago dedicating a technical farming school in the company of Commander Jaime Wheelock, we reported that we have succeeded in growing, we are growing [break in transmission] manzanas of cotton. The reactionaries have been overjoyed in the past few weeks, making fun of the revolutionary government, blaming the revolutionary government and the Sandinist front for the (?failure), asserting that only 125,000 (?or) 127,000 manzanas of cotton were going to be planted, and therefore that we were going to plant fewer manzanas of cotton than last year when we planted 135,000.

Here, however, is the reply of the working people and the productive sectors and today we announce that we have achieved more than 140,000 (?manzanas) [word indistinct] and this is a victory of our people.

We were saying that there has been a positive reaction from the working people, the humble people, from those sectors we have already mentioned regarding the economic and social emergency measures. There has been, however, a negative reaction from inconsequential elements.

A short time ago, a communique was released by the Higher Council of Private Enterprise [COSEP] which states that the measures will not help resolve the problem and that the revolution should take other steps. What are those other measures which the revolution should take, according to the gentlemen of the COSEP communique? To make concessions to them, and the revolution is not going to do this. But we are not surprised that COSEP would react this way because we know who is in it, what interests the persons in the COSEP represent. There are many people in it who on an 18 September 8 years ago were overjoyed, along with Somoza, when Ricardo Morales and Oscar Turcios were killed here. This is the truth. COSEP has many people who regretted the FSLN victory, who regret the working people being in power. That is why we are not surprised over COSEP's statements regarding the social and economic emergency measures.

But it is a dangerous statement because the situation is not right for this kind of little game. The situation demands concrete and positive action, even from them, if they want to be part of this process of transformation through which Nicaragua is passing; or they themselves will begin to eliminate themselves from this process of transformation through which Nicaragua is passing.

However, what has surprised us--although not as much--is the reaction of some sectors, some labor unions and some (?political) groups that say they are revolutionary, who say they are more revolutionary than the Sandinists, who say they represent the workers, who say they are defenders of the thinking and ideology of the proletariat, who in an opportunistic way do the same as the people of COSEP and who go around doing some work in the working rank-and-file, outlining their views about the state of economic and social emergency. In their view and with the tale of defending the interests of the workers, they are defending the interests of COSEP and of international reaction and playing along with those who want to strike a blow against the revolution.

They are the same ones who, when Ricardo Morales and Oscar Turcios were being killed, condemned the Sandinists because they said that we were following a risky policy by facing up to the Somozist dictatorship with weapons in hand. They said this was not the way to do things, that we were never going to defeat the national guard in this manner because the guard was very powerful and better armed than we were. They said that we were provocateurs, adventurers, that we were not revolutionaries and that they wanted a different form of struggle.

What kind of struggle did they want? They wanted us to face the dictatorship without weapons, because of course, if one faced the dictatorship without weapons, the dictatorship would not strike one as it might strike if one appeared with weapons.

They said that there were parties and political groups that had existed for many years and the dictatorship had never killed any of their members. They were jailed every once in a while and then they were freed. That was the truth, a truth that we Sandinists cannot forget, that our people should not forget; and it is our duty to point out clearly to our people. Just as we unmasked those bourgeois persons whose attitudes are harmful to the country's future, attitudes that are dangerous and objectively counterrevolutionary, so are we obliged to unmask those false labor leaders.

Unfortunately, they have influence among some groups of workers because they use facile arguments. They tell the workers: It is necessary to struggle for improved wages. They tell the workers: It is even necessary to struggle for less-taxing working days. They tell the workers a number of things that they know cannot be fulfilled, because our economy is very weak, very poor and moreover, it is not by raising wages that we will solve this country's problems. They know this, but they take advantage of the ignorance of some workers to tell them: It is necessary to strike for better wages, to strike, to stage stoppages, to take over the factory, even if the factory belongs to the people.

In other places, we encounter a lack of labor discipline. Some of these people never had the courage to face up to their bosses, to stage a strike against a boss, to face up to the dictatorship; but now they are harming their own interests and harming production.

Of course, this is incited by those groups that call themselves revolutionaries, that are supposedly leftist. Their positions are exactly the same as the positions of rightist labor unions and exactly the same as the positions outlined by COSEP in its communique. The positions coincide.

Therefore, we wanted to remind our people today of the sacrifice of Ricardo Morales and Oscar Turcios, which at the same time reminds us of the sacrifice of thousands of Nicaraguans. If those companeros were willing to give their lives to allow us to experience this reality today, how can all of us Nicaraguans fail to make an effort to make a little sacrifice. We are not being asked to give our lives. We are being asked to bear a few things. Why? So that we can have a better economic situation soon. That is the issue. It is a case of being frugal for a short time so that we can see the results of that frugality more quickly. If we fail to be frugal, the situation will worsen.

Therefore, we have to take action against those positions, the positions of those political groups of labor unions that are trying to confuse the workers and turn them against their own interests. We also have to unmask and take action against COSEP and other groups that are also acting irresponsibly.

[Ortega] We have heard about maneuvers in the world, in different parts of the world. The only maneuvers that we recall in Central America were those carried out by the Central American Defense Council, CONDECA. I remember the famous Eagle 6 operation, among others. Those maneuvers were designed to strike at the guerrillas of the FSLN. Therefore, they were maneuvers designed to support Somoza. The Somoza national guard also participated in those maneuvers.

Of course, with the victory of the revolution in Nicaragua, with the strengthening of the people's struggle in El Salvador and Guatemala, CONDECA maneuvers, as such, cannot take place. Individual countries would have to reach an agreement to stage maneuvers.

The Salvadoran revolutionary movement has accused various countries of reaching an agreement to carry out joint actions and maneuvers against the Salvadoran people. The most serious are these maneuvers that have already been announced. They are new maneuvers. They are maneuvers in which the United States is participating. Formerly, the United States also participated in CONDECA maneuvers, but with a smaller number of men.

These new maneuvers--which are also different because they are no longer the type of maneuvers that were staged in the mountains to fight the guerrillas, but are instead naval maneuvers--will take place throughout the month of October in the area of the Honduran Atlantic coast, which is also in Nicaragua's coastal zone, since Honduras and Nicaragua border each other.

This kind of maneuver, in which even South American countries are going to participate, must be of serious concern to us Nicaraguans and Central Americans, particularly the Nicaraguans, because they are maneuvers to which we have not been invited. We were not invited to participate in those maneuvers. These are maneuvers that include landings, which mean invasions. Therefore, we have to be concerned. Let no one begin to protest against this later. From now and throughout the month of October, we must have our defenses on alert, the people's military defenses, ready to repel any form of aggression. That is the least that we can do.

This kind of maneuver has not been held before. Why should these maneuvers take place now when there is a victorious revolution underway in Nicaragua and a revolutionary movement of a people up in arms in El Salvador, and when a struggle is also underway in Guatemala?

We find it interesting that these maneuvers should coincide with accusations being made. I was reading a news dispatch before leaving to come here in which Colonel, no, General Garcia of El Salvador accused Nicaragua of supplying weapons to the Salvadoran revolutionaries.

All of this has to be of as much concern as the economic and social emergency. The matter of defense must also concern us. We are making an effort to find solutions to these difficult situations existing in the Central American area. We have made an effort. We are willing to seek solutions to the Central American problems, but they must be just solutions, worthwhile solutions.

It has been said in the United States at certain times that there is an interest in solving these problems. However, when maneuvers of this type are held suddenly with the United States participating as a primary force--the United States that has invaded Nicaragua on many occasions, not with four advisers but with thousands of marines--we Nicaraguans have to be concerned. Central Americans have to be concerned. The entire world has to be concerned. Our response in this case must be to strengthen our defense, increase the number of members of the militias and be on the alert and prepared to repel any act of aggression. It is clear that this does not contribute toward a solution of the difficult problems that Central America is experiencing in all spheres. [applause]

[Ramirez] Regarding the question asked by two companeros concerning the people's tribunals, we would like to say that this is a matter on which the companeros of the popular organizations of the Sandinist Defense Committees, CDS, should speak very clearly and very bravely. As soon as anyone starts talking here about people's tribunals, some sectors and some media begin to raise the roof, to talk about the totalitarianism and to use a number of terms whose purpose and meaning are already familiar to us. With complete bravery and pride we have to assume here that this is a people's process, that this is a people's revolution and, therefore, the term people's tribunals should not be a motive for embarrassment or surprise.

We believe that the administration of justice--that justice which we inherited with so many defects as was the case in so many things inherited from Somozism--will improve to the extent that justice is opened to participation by the people; to the extent that we have people's tribunals which will of course be made up of people who have a knowledge of the law, who are legal professionals, as well as what in legal terms are called laymen, honest people, people with a sense of justice even if they do not have a doctorate in law. This is the kind of tribunal that we hope will administer justice in Nicaragua.

Therefore, instead of rejecting this idea, we invite the CDS and the popular organizations to make clear and firm pronouncements regarding the people's tribunals and to demand them as a necessity of the revolution. [applause]

[Ortega] Before we conclude, I would like to rapidly answer a letter from the Sandinist neighborhood committee of San Luis neighborhood. The companeros complain here that after we held a Face the People program in the San Luis neighborhood, a number of promises made there were not kept. They point to the matter of lighting, for example, and another problem concerning the people's store. Julio Lopez was there and made promises to the people of San Luis and now, they say, he is saying that he cannot deliver. In addition to the matter of the lighting, there are other points here. We are going to appoint Samuel Santos... [does not complete sentence] We are concerned about this, because we cannot say that the revolutionary government is doing fine. There are officials, ministers, who neglect to carry out the duties that are assigned to them. What happens then? We reach an agreement, we make a decision, we make a commitment before the people, and then the job is not done. We are going to review this matter.

This is so true that on 15 September, which is a very important date in Nicaragua's history, we had a gathering--what is called a reception--as is customary, with the diplomatic corps, with all the representatives of foreign countries in Nicaragua, to commemorate that day. In other words a gathering to be together talking and having the diplomatic corps greet the Nicaraguan Government, which is to greet the Nicaraguan people, and at the same time to talk with our ministers and our officials.

What happened? A heavy rain was falling. A good number of diplomats arrived, but only about eight ministers arrived. What does this show? It shows a lack of conscientiousness on the part of those officials. We have to criticize them harshly and we wanted to do it publicly. In the future we will begin to give the names of ministers who are failing to do their duty. That is the first thing that we are going to do and later, any minister who is not functional will have to go because nobody here is indispensable. [applause]

CARAZO MEETS WITH LEADERS DURING BRIEF STOPOVER

PA220305 Managua International Service in Spanish 0030 GMT 22 Sep 81

[Text] Costa Rican President Rodrigo Carazo met briefly today in Managua with members of the Nicaraguan Government junta and with members of the Political Committee of the Sandinist front National Directorate.

The Costa Rican chief of state, who stopped over in Managua on his way to Belize, met with the governing junta coordinator, Commander Daniel Ortega; junta member Rafael Cordova Rivas; and the coordinator of the FSLN Political Committee, Commander Bayardo Arce.

Topics such as the announced joint military maneuvers between the Armed Forces of Honduras and the United States off the Central American coast, the importance of Belize's independence, the problems of El Salvador and the commercial exchange policy, were discussed with President Carazo, Commander Ortega reported.

[Begin Ortega recording] The commercial exchange between our countries were discussed in view of the economic crisis affecting the area. In fact, President Carazo told us that he is afraid that 1982 is going to be even worse. For instance, in Costa Rica at present, sugar is practically rationed due to the difficult economic situation at present. It is necessary, therefore, to promote policies to [words indistinct] seriously affecting us. It is imperative to find common answers to such problems. [end recording]

Commander Ortega also revealed that the U.S. Embassy in Managua has announced similar maneuvers in the same areas, along the Honduran coast. U.S., Venezuelan and Honduran Armed Forces will participate. The military maneuvers are scheduled to be held between 23 and 28 October. Naturally, neither the Nicaraguans nor the Central Americans can accept these types of actions, Commander Ortega said in conclusion.

GOVERNMENT TO SPONSOR BELIZE FOR UN MEMBERSHIP

PA220453 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 21 Sep 81

[Text] Belize--Nicaragua will sponsor the new state of Belize for member in the UN, Sergio Ramirez, member of the junta of the Government of National Reconstruction said today.

The Sandinist leader recognized that the relations between the United States and Nicaragua are at their lowest point ever. For example, the former U.S. ambassador, Lawrence Pezzulo, left Managua without there having been any news about his replacement. Sergio Ramirez also said that the coming joint Honduras-U.S. maneuvers near the Nicaraguan coastline are a serious threat to Central America.

Belizean Premier George Price confirmed to ACAN-EFE that Nicaragua will be Belize's godfather at the ceremony when it joins the United Nations. He announced that Mexico will be the first country to open an embassy at Belmopan, capital of Belize, although he did not say who the ambassador will be.

ANTI-IMPERIALIST TRIBUNAL OPENS IN MANAGUA

PA220447 Managua International Service in Spanish 0030 GMT 22 Sep 81

[Commentary by Ignacio Briones Torres]

[Excerpts] Today at 1500, the Central American Anti-Imperialist Tribunal opened here in Managua. The important event was begun by sending greetings to Belize on the occasion of its independence, warning that all progressive forces must remain alert in the face of possible aggression against the newborn country.

In his position as president of the tribunal's preparatory committee, Dr (Mariano Selles) [name indistinct], inspector of the National University of Nicaragua and member of the State Council, exposed before those present the situation affecting Central America as result of the imperialistic aggressiveness. He noted that the imperialists cannot accept, for example, that Nicaragua should be conducting a revolution which is constantly demonstrating its willingness to carry out the historic transformation demanded of our people for many years. The imperialists boycott Nicaragua's actions and support counterrevolutionary activities. They do not hide their intention to provoke a large-scale invasion.

Referring to Guatemala, the speaker denounced the criminal strategy carried out by that country's armed forces against the intellectuals, the labor leaders and the students of Guatemala. He pointed out that in 1980 alone, the Guatemalan Army murdered 38 university professors. The university professors number more than 200.

(Selles) also analyzed the Honduran scene, saying that the various situations evince the existence and acceptance of groups made up of former Somozist guards who constantly violate and attack the sovereignty territory of Nicaragua.

The United States, the speaker emphasized, gives its economic and military support to the Salvadoran Christian Democratic junta which massacres its people. This supports follows the same plan of aggression against Nicaragua and the [words indistinct] of the world.

Referring to Costa Rica, (Selles) noted that President Rodrigo Carazo Odio has charged that the imperialists do not want to permit loans to be used in the social development of that sister nation.

These and other reasons demand a strong action and one which the Central American Anti-Imperialist Tribunal is determined to carry out, beginning today.

BRIEFS

MANAGUA WOMEN'S BATTALION--The Heroes of Batahola Reserve Battalion will return tomorrow from 15 days of military training. The battalion is made up of housewives, students, office employees, reporters and other professionals. [Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 18 Sep 81 PA]

GOLD PRODUCTION--So far this year, the 73 miners of Las Palomas Mine, located north of Chinandega, have produced 6,000 ounces of gold worth 1.6 million cordobas. The members of German Pomares Ordenez Mining Group also participate in the popular militias and in the people's education collectives. [Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 18 Sep 81 PA]

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON IPU CONFERENCE ACTIVITIES

Plenum on Israeli Policy

PA180422 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 17 Sep 81

[Text] The debates of the 68th IPU [Inter-Parliamentary Union] Conference continued here in Havana attended by delegations from more than 90 countries today with an almost unanimous condemnation of the aggressive Israeli policy in the Middle East.

Most speakers praised the speech that Fidel Castro, president of the Cuban Councils of State and Ministers, gave at the opening session and said that they hope that the arms race can be stopped in order to preserve peace. With the exception of certain delegations from governments committed to the Zionist regime, most of the plenum agreed on saying that peace in the Middle East will be possible when the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people are recognized and when Israel returns to the occupied Arab territories. One of the most relevant speeches today was that of the Soviet delegation which reiterated the willingness of the USSR to begin talks immediately to stop the arms race based on equality and mutual equilibrium.

(A. Israel), the Soviet legislator, said that Castro's speech describes in a masterful way the reality of today's world and condemned those who are intentionally distorting the statements of the Cuban leader. He recalled that his country is willing to seek a negotiated solution for the Afghan problem as soon as imperialism stops its undeclared war against that nation. In conclusion, the USSR representative condemned the U.S. decision to produce the neutron bomb.

One of the speeches that was described as hypocritical by the observers gathering in this capital, was that of Australian delegate (Barry Cohen) who thanked God for the existence of an ultrareactionary government such as that leading the destiny of the United States. (Cohen) called the IPU meeting a Roman circus and violently defended the alleged right of Israel to attack the Arab states.

For his part, (Lord Hughes), the British delegate, in a position which prompted the indignation of those present, tried to defend the U.S. decision to produce the neutron bomb and to do this, he used the argument that if this weapon is capable of killing civilians and leaving houses intact, it is also true that it can eliminate soldiers and leave arms intact. He praised the alleged comforts of Mays prison where 10 Irish patriots have already lost their lives when they resorted to hunger strikes to demand that they be recognized as political prisoners. Regarding this, he reiterated that the members of the Irish Republican Army who are imprisoned are not political prisoners and that Great Britain will never recognize them as such.

Another speech given today was that of Robert Stafford, a congressman and head of the U.S. delegation, who tried to justify the warmongering policy of his country. He cynically denied the support that Washington is giving to Israel for its aggressive policy against Lebanon and described the warmongering NATO as a defensive organization.

Morning Session

FL191800 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 19 Sep 81

[Excerpt] Among the several delegates [to the 68th IPU [Inter-Parliamentary Union] Conference] speaking [this morning] to refer to item No 7 on the agenda [colonialism and apartheid] were members of the parliamentary groups of Portugal, Nigeria, Uganda, Australia, India, Iraq and the USSR. Most delegates have come out for the condemnation of the racist regime in South Africa and its opprobrious apartheid system. They have also come out against the illegal occupation of Namibia by the Pretoria government and South Africa's aggression against the southern provinces of the sister republic of Angola.

Speaking for Cuba was Comrade Vilma Espin, member of our delegation to the 68th IPU Conference.

[Begin recording] Colonialism, as a result of the struggle for emancipation of the peoples and their movements for national liberation, is facing its increasingly imminent demise and tries desperately to maintain its hegemony and exploitation in its strongholds: Namibia, Puerto Rico, Western Sahara, Micronesia, Guam. This reality has repercussions in the United Nations and other UN organs. The struggle for the elimination of colonialism is given priority support by the nonaligned. We are all aware of the aggravation of the situation on the African continent as a result of the actions of the racist South African regime, its continuous military aggressions against independent neighboring countries and its ominous alliance with U.S. imperialism, Israel and the most retrograde regimes on earth. The brutal invasion of Angola exemplifies its misdeeds, infamy and depredations. The hand that instigates and abets that criminal action is very visible. It laid down the veto at the Security Council session that dealt with the problem.

Cuba supports the people of Namibia in their just struggle for liberation from the double yoke of racism and colonialism that the notorious apartheid regime has illegally imposed on them. Their cause has the support and sympathy of the peoples of the world, of all progressive forces. [end recording]

Further on 3d Day

FL181214 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 18 Sep 81

[Text] Today is the 3d [as heard] day of sessions of the 68th IPU [Inter-Parliamentary Union] Conference under way in Havana's Palace of Conventions with the participation of representatives from more than 90 countries and international organizations. Yesterday, the participating parliamentarians debated the role played by parliaments in the effective application of respect for human rights all over the world. The reporting officer for the debated topic was (Agielo), from Italy, who read the summary of a draft resolution unanimously approved at the Manila meeting in mid-1980. (Agielo) denounced the violation of human rights and said that millions of people are doomed to death by starvation. He suggested the immediate implementation of a new international economic order to put an end to the situation.

The Norwegian representative noted that it was impossible to safeguard human rights if the world's economic and social situation were not changed. Marta Lugioyo of Cuba condemned the genocide against the Salvadoran people and denounced the propaganda campaign of the Washington government falsely accusing Cuba of supplying arms to the Salvadoran patriots. Representatives from Spain, Venezuela, Mexico and Italy decided to include an additional point in the agenda concerning the violation of human rights. The Angolan delegation asked for material and financial assistance from the international community to counter the effects of the South African Army's invasion of Angola.

Another speaker was Venezuelan Guillermo Garcia (Ponce), who condemned the situations created by the regimes of Chile, Uruguay, Paraguay and Argentina. He explained that he did not agree with his colleague, Osvaldo Alvarez Paz, who had earlier defended the Caracas government's open support of the Salvadoran regime. He also said that the Venezuelan parliament cannot be convinced by the Luis Herrera Campins government to support Napoleon Duarte. He added that his country delayed the appointment of a Venezuelan ambassador to El Salvador in rejection of this bloody regime. Meanwhile, Cuban Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca met with some heads of delegations participating in the IPU Conference: (Delaktal Houni Bajad) of Jordan, Muhsin Bilal of Syria and (Shagdari) Biraa of Mongolia. The chief of the Palestinian delegation, (Khalid al-Fahum), held a press conference yesterday. He said that despite continued Zionist attacks the Palestinian people would continue to wage a military, diplomatic and political struggle, certain of the victory of their cause.

Cuban Delegate on Energy Crisis

FL181944 Havana Domestic Service 1 Spanish 1802 GMT 18 Sep 81

[Text] The Cuban delegation to the 68th Inter-Parliamentary Union [IPU] Conference this morning participated in theenary discussions on the topic "World Energy Crisis." Luis Mendez Morejon, charged with representing our fatherland in the discussions of the agenda's point No 6, before discussing the topic, categorically rejected on behalf of the Cuban delegation the statement made by Australian delegate (Jarrie Edwards), who spoke before him.

The Cuban deputy expressed his condemnation of the statements made by the Australian parliamentarian whom, he said, appeared to be upset by the truths spoken by Fidel in his opening speech. Mendez Morejon stated that he was unhappy because the Australian delegate had totally departed from the topic under discussion and had not been reminded of the rules, as is mandatory in such cases.

Mendez Morejon stated that it is paradoxical to examine the world energy crisis without including it within the framework where it develops, that is in the economic crisis originating in Western industrialized countries. The Cuban delegate noted that the capitalist industrialized countries have unloaded the effects of their own crises, which are inherent to their own structures, on the underdeveloped countries.

Mendez Morejon stated that the underdeveloped countries having no oil have supported and continue to support the effort of petroleum-exporting countries for the right to exercise control freely and sovereignly over their resources. He pointed out that the world political situation is not foreign to the worsening of the international economic situation.

The Cuban delegate stated that the hardening of international tensions does not help to create an adequate atmosphere for world economic talks. He noted that the struggle for peace and development are indissolubly connected. Without development, there can be no peace and, without peace, there can be no development, the Cuban representative stressed, quoting a statement by Commander in Chief Fidel Castro. He emphasized that for 2 years now the efforts of the nonaligned countries and underdeveloped countries, in general, for worldwide negotiations on development and international economic cooperation have been frustrated by the stubborn policy of the U.S. Government.

Mendez Morejon said that the United States continues to attempt to blackmail the petroleum-exporting countries. The Cuban delegate pointed out that as a new attempt for holding talks draws near, the United States is trying to gain advantages without giving a just treatment to the underdeveloped countries in exchange. He added that the world parliamentarians attending the 68th conference should join efforts in favor of peace, mutual understanding and respect.

In closing, Mendez Morejon noted: It is necessary to solve in a civilized manner today's problems and to lay the groundwork for a future full of hopes for the development of mankind.

Namibia Appeal

FL191447 Havana Domestic Service 1 Spanish 1416 GMT 19 Sep 81

[Text] Helmut Angula, representative of the South-West African People's Organization, SWAPO, in Cuba, has told Radio Rel [name of newscast] that the Namibian people stand firm in face of the actions of the racist South African regime. He reported that the Namibian people's struggle for their liberation has become generalized and the Pretoria regime has lost its military superiority although it uses mercenaries of various nationalities from Western Europe and the help of former Portuguese settlers from Angola.

The SWAPO representative added that in its hopes of arresting the armed struggle, South Africa keeps 2/3's of Namibian territory under martial law. It has also destroyed hospitals, schools, churches and social centers but these criminal actions have failed to weaken the Namibian people's rebellion.

Speaking about the South African troops that invaded Angola, he said that the aim of this action was to defeat the Namibian patriots. But we know, Helmut Angula said, that the SWAPO is a movement to liberate Namibia, and its cadres, leaders and combatants operate and fight in Namibian territory and not in another country.

The SWAPO representative called on all nations, especially the nonaligned, to show their solidarity with Namibia at this time so that it can, with military and material support, drive back the racist regime of South Africa. We are taking advantage of the Inter-Parliamentary Union Conference in Havana, Angula said, to ask participants to echo this appeal.

IPU President Tours Cuba

FL182254 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2130 GMT 18 Sep 81

[Text] I was deeply moved for the opportunity to visit his monument and for the honor to pay tribute to Jose Marti, one of the purest figures in the history of the peoples' struggle for their independence, Rafael Caldera, president of the Inter-Parliamentary Union [IPU] Executive Committee, has stated. Immediately upon arrival in Santiago de Cuba, Caldera laid a floral wreath before the mausoleum holding the remains of national hero Jose Marti in the Santa Efigenia cemetery.

Caldera also said he very much wanted to visit Santiago de Cuba and, after making that wish a reality, he termed the experience unforgettable, referring to the 68th IPU Conference. He said that topics dealing with peace, sovereignty, disarmament, decolonization and racial discrimination are very interesting.

Salvadoran Guerrillas at IPU

PA201317 Paris AFP in Spanish 2351 GMT 19 Sep 81

[By Alfredo Munoz-Unsain]

[Text] Havana, 19 Sep (AFP)--Five Salvadoran revolutionary leaders who arrived here this afternoon stated that all of the guerrillas' weapons are purchased on the international black market, particularly in the United States.

This statement came in response to questions about charges by U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig that the Castro regime is supplying weapons to the Salvadoran guerrillas. This has been emphatically rejected by the Cuban regime.

In statements to AFP, following the press conference they held on their arrival, one of the five Salvadoran leaders said that the Revolutionary Democratic Front [FDR] and the FMLN [Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front] have sufficient financial resources to purchase large numbers of weapons in the black markets in Miami and other U.S. cities. "A grenade costs \$1.50, an antitank projectile costs \$9, an UZI machinegun costs \$110 and a Browning machinegun costs \$350," he said. "This is where we purchased a large number of weapons we already have in El Salvador. We have purchased an additional large number, already in transit, and we intend to make still larger purchases," he said. Asked about the source of funds for the purchase of weapons, the rebel leader said: "Frankly, though it may sound objectionable, we obtained them from the oligarchy by means of kidnappings."

"We are now negotiating several kidnappings that should produce between \$150 million and \$200 million," he said, adding: "We believe that when we demand money from the bourgeoisie, which has been exploiting our people, we are making use of legitimate funds."

During the press conference, the five leaders showed no reluctance to talk about the matter, though they did not make direct reference to the kidnapped victims. They said that in the black markets for weapons, "it is possible, if you have sufficient funds, to purchase anything, from pistols to airplanes."

The five leaders arrived in Havana, where the 68th IPU [Inter-Parliamentary Union] Conference is being held, to testify on the Salvadoran human rights situation.

Three of them are Hector Dada of the Christian Democrats, a former Salvadoran junta foreign minister; Hugo Navarrete, founder of the National Revolutionary Movement (MNR) affiliated with the Socialist International; and Guerrilla Commander Mario Aguinada of the FMLN, who is also secretary general of the Nationalist Democratic Union (UDN).

The others are Miguel Saenz of the FMLN International Relations Commission and Juan Jose Martel, member of the GDR Executive Committee and assistant secretary general of the Social Christian Movement.

Speaking of the Salvadoran situation today, Aguinada said that "the struggle against the oligarchy and imperialism is reaching its final phase," because the armed rebellion "is a real power."

"We have a program, the peoples' support, a revolutionary army and international recognition," he said.

He said that the French and Mexican position in recognizing the guerrillas as a valid factor in negotiations in El Salvador was realistic, adding that "only the interventionist will of the United States is opposed to a negotiated solution to the conflict."

Regarding the elections organized by the junta, led by Jose Napoleon Duarte, the five leaders said that "it would require conditions that do not exist in El Salvador today to make them truly free and representative."

"These conditions are essential if the people are to express their will freely and particularly if this will is to be respected," Navarrete of the MNR added. The MNR is one of the opposition parties invited by Duarte to participate in the elections.

Meanwhile, Saenz of the FMLN said that "we do not reject elections as a part of the entire process of solving the Salvadoran crisis, but they must take place within a broader framework."

British Delegate Invited To Visit Jails

FL181915 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 18 Sep 81

[Excerpt] Upset by the speech in which our Commander in Chief Fidel Castro condemned the British Government's crimes against the Irish patriots, the head of the British delegation to the 68th Inter-Parliamentary Union [IPU] Conference has made reactionary remarks against Cuba, having noted that he was sure human rights were being violated in Cuban jails.

Responding to the above offensive remarks, Cuban Deputy Jose Aranaburo, secretary of the National Assembly of the People's Government, during this morning's session invited the British parliamentarian to contact the Cuban delegation in order to make the necessary arrangements with Cuban penitentiary officials for him to visit Cuban penal institutions at his convenience.

Jose Aranaburo is now going to give us his views on this subject.

[Begin Aranaburo recording] Our distinguished colleague, Mr (Page), who heads the British delegation, has said a few words against the speech delivered by the president of the Councils of State and Ministers of Cuba. The reply of the Cuban delegation was clearly expressed by the head of the Cuban delegation, Comrade Faustino Perez, who gave a sound reply to the unfounded remarks made by the British delegate. The Cuban delegation met to discuss part of the remarks made by Mr (Page), contacted the Cuban penal officials and agreed to extend an invitation to the British delegation. This is an open invitation and we have not yet received any reply from either Mr (Page) or any other official of the British delegation. We are ready to provide them with the means to visit the Cuban jails so that they may inspect the conditions existing in those jails and thus we will refute the insidious, slanderous charges he made in his speech. [end recording]

Castro Receives Syrian Delegate

JN190645 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 2115 GMT 18 Sep 81

[Text] Havana--For the second time today, Cuban President Fidel Castro received Dr Muhsin Bilal, head of the People's Assembly Foreign Relations Committee and of the Syrian Arab parliamentary delegation to the 68th IPU [Inter-Parliamentary Union] Conference. President Castro stressed to Dr Bilal that Syria is in the revolutionary vanguard and the one which raises the banner of liberation and progress in the Middle East. It is also the only real support for the continuation of the Palestinian resistance. He said that President Hafiz al-Asad is a wise leader of the Arab Liberation Movement.

He added that Syria can depend on Cuba's friendship, support and solidarity and that Syria is the bastion of struggle in the Middle East. He said: We are ready to implement this support by whatever means Syria requires. Castro referred to the pressures against Syria by imperialism, Zionism and reaction. He said: I am confident that Syria's strength, and the support of its friends in the world, will foil these pressures and enable Syria to emerge victorious. At the end of the meeting, Dr Muhsin Bilal conveyed President Hafiz al-Asad's greetings to his brother President Fidel Castro and explained to him the situation in the region and the extent of the danger of the U.S.-Israeli reactionary strategic alliance.

Iraqi Delegate With Castro

JN201435 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1400 GMT 20 Sep 81

[Text] Havana, 20 Sep (INA)--Cuban President Fidel Castro received in Havana last night Iraqi National Assembly Speaker Na'im Haddad, who is visiting Cuba at the head of a parliamentary delegation participating in the IPU [Inter-Parliamentary Union] session. Haddad conveyed President Saddam Husayn's greetings and best wishes to President Castro and the friendly Cuban people and government. Castro asked the Iraqi National Assembly speaker to convey his greetings and best wishes to President Saddam Husayn and the Iraqi people. Bilateral relations and ways to strengthen them in all fields were discussed, and Arab and international issues of common interest were reviewed.

Iraqi Delegate With Malmierca

JN191030 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0900 GMT 19 Sep 81

[Text] Havana, 19 Sep (INA)--Iraqi National Assembly Speaker Na'im Haddad met with Cuban Foreign Relations Minister Isidoro Malmierca here last night. He conveyed President Saddam Husayn's greeting to President Fidel Castro and good wishes of progress and prosperity to the friendly Cuban people. The two sides discussed several major international issues and the situation in the Arab region. They also reviewed the progress of the IPU [Inter-Parliamentary Union] meetings and ways of bolstering bilateral relations. Na'im Haddad is leading the Iraqi delegation to the IPU meetings currently being held in the Cuban capital.

PLO Delegates Activities

FL182225 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2130 GMT 18 Sep 81

[Text] Jesus Montane, alternate member of the PCC Politburo and member of the PCC Secretariat, has received Khalid al-Fahum, chairman of the Palestinian National Council and chief of the PLO delegation to the 68th Inter-Parliamentary Union Conference. Also participating in the fraternal meeting were (Imao Hada), charge d'affaires of the PLO in Cuba; Lester Rodriguez, deputy and Cuban ambassador to Syria; and Claudio Ramos and Ernesto Gomez Abascal, chief of section and official, respectively, of the PCC Central Committee's Foreign Relations Department General. During the talks, Khalid al-Fahum expressed his gratitude for the many courtesies accorded him and noted the successful development of the conference. For his part, Montane expressed Cuba's determined support for the Palestinian cause and the Palestine Liberation Organization as the only and legitimate representative of the Palestinian people.

Soviet Delegates Activities

FL212212 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2130 GMT 21 Sep 81

[Text] Jesus Montane, alternate member of the Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee, has received Babken Yesayevich Sarkisov, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and member of the CPSU Central Committee, who is heading the Soviet delegation to the 68th Inter-Parliamentary Union [IPU] Conference. Matters of mutual interest were discussed at the meeting, which took place in a fraternal atmosphere. Yuriy Izrael, deputy of the USSR Council of Nationalities, member of the CPSU Central Auditing Commission and chairman of the State Committee for Hydrometeorology and Environmental Control, also took part in the meeting.

Panamanian Delegate Speaks

FL211835 Havana Television Domestic Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 21 Sep 81

[Statement by Robledo Leandro Perez, head of the Panamanian delegation to the 68th Inter-Parliamentary Union [IPU] Conference at Havana's Varadero Beach on 20 September--recorded]

[Text] We believe the United States has shown disrespect for our country by having passed a law known as No 9670 which is designed to implement the Carter-Torrijos Treaty in the Canal Zone. This law is in violation of both the spirit and the letter of the document signed by General Torrijos and President Carter. We have been against this law from the very beginning. We have denounced it here at the 68th IPU Conference and our president, Dr Royo, will denounce it at the United Nations in the next few days.

Fidel, IPU Delegates Travel

FL211345 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1045 GMT 21 Sep 81

[Text] Our Commander in Chief Fidel Castro, president of the Councils of State and Ministers, has visited the Isle of Youth accompanied by Rafael Caldera, chairman of the Inter-Parliamentary Union's Executive Council, and by (Yakar), president of the Indian parliament. Fidel and his guests visited the La Victoria dairy farm where the record milk producer Ubre Blanca is kept. There our commander in chief gave a detailed explanation of the production capacity of that cow, the treatment she undergoes to protect her health and her diet. Once again the head of the Cuban revolution regarded Ubre Blanca as an unique champion and emphasized the importance for Cuba to crossbreed milking cows with animals that can withstand the climate in order to obtain high yield breeds. Finally, the visitors willingly tasted a glass of Ubre Blanca's milk.

Then the leader of the Cuban revolution and his guests visited the (Henry Widbul) Rural Secondary School where 676 Namibian students gave them a warm welcome. On ending the visit, Fidel told the students that he was very happy to know that they are among the best students on the island and to hear that they feel as though they were at home there.

NUNEZ DENOUNCES U.S. MEDDLING IN CENTRAL AMERICA

PA180403 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 18 Sep 81

[Statement by Commander Carlos Nunez Tellez, Nicaraguan State Council president and member of the FSLN [Sandinist National Liberation Front] national directorate, to Radio Havana at the 68th IPU [Inter-Parliamentary Union] Conference in Havana's Palace of Conventions on 17 September]

[Text] [Begin Nunez recording] Yesterday, when I was addressing the plenary session, I said that Central America was like a fuse. By this I meant that Central America is a powder keg, as result of the policies that have been promoted in the region. There is a very delicate situation: on the one hand, we have Nicaragua and on the other El Salvador. With regard to Nicaragua, it is our opinion that the Nicaraguan revolutionary process is irreversible. However, there are people, who do not think so and are wishing to return to the past. Who are they? They are the Somozists. We have them throughout Central America in Honduras, El Salvador and Guatemala. In El Salvador, they have participated in military operations carried out by that country's repressive forces. In Guatemala they are receiving support and they freely walk in the streets, because in Guatemala, the only persons who can walk in the streets without worrying, are those identified with the regime. There are many Somozists. There are hundreds, thousands of them training in these countries. Then you have the Somozists who are in Miami making a big fuss. In Miami you have two types of Somozists: there is one that talks too much and does nothing and then the others that are training with the acquiescence of the U.S. authorities in Miami. This is one aspect of the situation. The other has to do with the policy, the attitude, the behaviour and acquiescence of the U.S. Government. We must admit that in this respect, we are worried because of the uncertainty, but we are not afraid of what can happen under these circumstances.

This does not concern just Nicaragua, but the rest of Central America. We all know that the U.S. Government is encouraging an arms race in Central America. Why are the Central American armies receiving arms, technical assistance and military aid, while Nicaragua is economically, financially and politically isolated? The answer is that the Sandinist revolution has affected U.S. hegemonic and strategic interests in Central America. We might be receiving threats, accusations, aggressions; perhaps not, nevertheless, we wish to express two things: first, our revolution is going to maintain its popular, democratic and anti-imperialist character [words indistinct] and second, we are going to defend the revolution to its final consequences against anyone who tries to destroy it. We do not want to have problems with the United States. What we want is to solve the Central American problem. If the United States presents political solutions that are acceptable and not humiliating, to solve the Central American problem, we are willing to give our views. If the United States wishes to improve the tense relations, we are willing to hold talks within a framework of mutual respect and real understanding. We will maintain our dignity and we will not allow anyone, no matter how powerful, to humiliate us. [end recording]

[Announcer] With regard to Belize, whose independence will be proclaimed on 21 September, Carlos Nunez Tellez, commander of the revolution, said:

[Begin recording] We are supporting Belize's independence. At the same time, we have denounced to the peoples, governments and to the democratic, popular and progressive forces of the world, the fact that now that Belize is about to become an independent state, the Guatemalan Government has assumed a hostile stance. We have to remain vigilant knowing the nature and ferocity of the Guatemalan regime, in order to protect Belize's independence. [end recording]

Further on Nunez Speech

PA182143 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 18 Sep 81

[Excerpt] Commander Carlos Nunez has said that economic support to Nicaragua from friendly countries which supported the Sandinist struggle is continuing and that this support--for example, from France, through President Mitterrand's government--strengthens ties of friendship and moral support. The same is true, he said, in the case of Libya, the fraternal brother country led by Col Mu'ammarr al-Qadhdhafi. Commander Nunez also mentioned the U.S. Government's failure to take action against the Somozist killers who are freely training in U.S. territory. The best fight is one that is not fought and Nicaragua is not anxious to have its soil bloodied again, but if this occurs, we will not be as generous as in the past, Nunez said.

Asked about the establishment of a military base in the Gulf of Fonseca, Commander Nunez said it would be truly a form of provocation and Nicaragua would see it as such. Moreover, he said, it would be another act of madness for this to be done as part of the U.S. Government's show of force. Nunez reiterated Nicaragua's support for the French-Mexican declaration on El Salvador and said that our experience has demonstrated that when a cause is just, neither gunpowder, machineguns nor cannon can stop a people's movement from becoming an avalanche as has occurred in El Salvador.

FIDEL CASTRO HAILS BELIZE'S INDEPENDENCE

PA210320 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 21 Sep 81

[Excerpt] Last Monday, Fidel Castro, president of the nonaligned countries, sent a message to the chiefs of state and government of the member countries, expressing the great pride and satisfaction of this movement--a loyal and active militant for the elimination of colonialism and neocolonialism--over the forthcoming independence of Belize which will be proclaimed on Monday. The message recalls that Belize was accepted as a member with special status during the movement's fifth summit conference in Colomo, Sri Lanka, and emphasizes that during all its conferences and meetings, the nonaligned countries have defended the inalienable right of this Central American people to self-determination, independence and territorial integrity. Castro adds that during these years this movement has actively supported decolonialization, especially within the Caribbean region, within which effective solidarity with Belize has played an important role. This has been an important factor in the success of the Belizean people's historical quest for independence.

Finally, Castro urged all Nonaligned Movement member countries to promptly recognize the new nation.

Cuban Delegation to Belize

FL182120 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2016 GMT 18 Sep 81

[Text] A delegation headed by Hector Rodriguez Llopart, minister president of the State Committee for Economic Cooperation, today departed for Belize to attend the ceremonies marking the independence of that Central American country. The Cuban delegation consists of Ricardo Alarcon, vice minister of foreign relations; Osvaldo Cardenas, chief of the Americas Department of the PCC Central Committee; Guillermo Diaz, director of the International Relations Department of the State Committee for Economic Cooperation; and (Nelson Restano), of the Foreign Ministry Department for Central America and the Caribbean.

RAUL CASTRO, USSR'S SUSLOV HOLD TALKS IN MOSCOW

FL182320 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 18 Sep 81

[Text] In Moscow, Army Gen Raul Castro, second secretary of Cuba's Communist Party [PCC] and first vice president of the Councils of State and Ministers, today held talks with Mikhail Suslov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo. Raul Castro and Mikhail Suslov exchanged information on the activities of the communist parties, governments and workers of the two countries in fulfillment of the resolutions, approved by the congresses of the CPSU and the PCC for the socioeconomic development of the Soviet Union and our country. During the meeting, the two leaders satisfactorily noted the continuing strengthening of the relations between the communist parties, social organizations and labor unions of the two countries as well as the increase in efficiency in bilateral economic cooperation. During the talks, in the spirit of full agreement of views, current problems of the international situation of mutual interest were examined and the irrevocable fraternity and solidarity of the Soviet and Cuban peoples were once again noted.

CASTRO MEETS WITH FOREIGN LEADERS, DELEGATIONS

SDAR Foreign Minister

FL191912 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1902 GMT 19 Sep 81

[Text] Commander in Chief Fidel Castro, president of the Councils of State and Ministers, received the foreign minister of the Saharan Democratic Arab Republic, Ibrahim Hakim, today. In the course of the meeting, which took place in a fraternal atmosphere characterizing the relations between the two peoples and governments, Fidel reiterated the solidarity of the Cuban people with the heroic struggle waged by the Saharan people to reject the attempts to deny their independence. Jesus Montane, alternate member of the Politburo and member of the Secretariat; and Isidoro Malmierca, member of the Central Committee and minister of foreign relations, also attended the meeting, which took place at the Palace of the Revolution.

Maurice Bishop, Olof Palme

PA201935 Havana International Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 20 Sep 81

[Excerpt] Fidel Castro, president of the Councils of State and Ministers, received Maurice Bishop, prime minister of Grenada, in Havana. Bishop made a short visit to Cuba while en route to Belize, where he will participate in the independence proclamation ceremony of that Caribbean nation. The two leaders discussed the international situation, as well as bilateral technical cooperation and assistance. Fidel Castro, first secretary of the Communist Party of Cuba, also received Olof Palme, secretary general of the Social Democratic Labor Party of Sweden, who made a brief visit to Cuba. They discussed relations between their organizations and exchanged points of view on the present international situation. They also analyzed the efforts being made to bring the war between Iran and Iraq to an end.

Ethiopian Delegation

FL191933 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 19.3 GMT 19 Sep 81

[Text] An Ethiopian delegation headed by Construction Minister Kassa Gebre has arrived in Santiago de Cuba following a tour of the mining-metallurgical development area in Moa Holguin. The delegation, accompanied by Raul Curbelo, member of the Communist Party of Cuba Central Committee, will visit the Granjita Siboney, the 26 July Museum and places linked to the beginning of the revolution headed by Fidel Castro.

The delegation will also visit the largest textile complex in Cuba under construction in the Santiago de Cuba industrial zone. Once completed in 1983, the complex will produce 80 million square meters of cloth.

The Ethiopian delegation earlier visited projects of economic interest in Cienfuegos and Holguin Provinces. The delegation will go on to Camaguey for similar purposes.

Grenadan Delegation

FL160036 Bridgetown CANA in English 0011 GMT 16 Sep 81

[Text] St Georges, Grenada, 15 Sep (CANA)--Agriculture Minister George Louison is in Cuba at the head of a high-level Grenada delegation to sign an economic agreement covering 1982. An official statement in St Georges said the agreement covers health, housing, the construction of Grenada's international airport, education, fisheries and road construction. It said the visit by the Grenada delegation was a follow-up to discussion held in Grenada earlier this year between representatives of the People's Revolutionary Government (PRG) and a senior government mission from Cuba. Cuba is funding a new airport in Grenada which St Georges hopes will boost the tourist industry.

CENSUS EFFORTS TO DATE COUNT OVER 2 MILLION HOMES

FL191827 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 19 Sep 81

[Text] After 8 days of efficient work, 2,359,056 homes have been enumerated throughout the country. The provinces of Cienfuegos, Camaguey and Havana City and the special Isle of Youth municipality had concluded their work as of yesterday. Las Tunas had enumerated 99 percent of its homes and expected conclude its census today. The main objective of the people of Las Tunas is to insure the quality of the work.

All the provinces that have completed the first stage of the census are now training the personnel who will take part in the post-census surveys. The best supervisors will be selected for this task. They will attend a training seminar.

In Camaguey Province, the chief of the provincial census office, Luis Hernandez, spoke of the need for a good review of the census questionnaires to insure that no errors or omissions are missed. In this regard, it was learned that although Pinar del Rio and Villa Clara had completed their plans, they were unable to conclude their work because a number of homes were missing from the initial registration.

JAGAN ACCUSES U.S. OF USING BORDER CONFLICT

FL141754 Bridgetown CANA in English 1630 GMT 13 Sep 81

[Text] St Georges, Grenada, 13 Sep (CANA)--The United States is using a border dispute between Guyana and Venezuela to pressure Georgetown into making major policy changes, Guyana's Marxist opposition leader, Dr Cheddi Jagan has been quoted here as saying. Dr Jagan, an ex-premier, said that while Venezuela was pressing its claim to 5/8's of Guyana--territory west of the Essequibo River--the United States was pushing for an end to state control of the economy.

"The United States is aware of (President Forbes) Burnham's history of weakness under pressure," Dr Jagan said in Grenada's state-owned FREE WEST INDIAN newspaper. "This encourages them to think that they can use the current border dispute with Venezuela to force Guyana back into line."

Venezuela's claim is long-standing. The two sides have had a number of discussions on its without making progress. Both have been insisting on the need for a peaceful solution, but Guyanese Government officials have expressed some skepticism about the Venezuela assertion.

Dr Jagan, leader of Guyana's People's Progressive Party (PPP), accused the United States of encouraging Venezuela to act "as the gendarme of the United States," in its claim to part of Guyana. Dr Jagan said that the People's National Congress (PNC) government of of President Burnham was indecisive as to what course of action to take in its territorial dispute with Venezuela, because of pressures from Washington to dismantle state control of the economy and to open the nationalized bauxite and sugar industries to foreign investors. He also said that the Burnham regime was vacillating on which course of action to take in the border dispute because it was faced with a severe balance of payments deficit, and loss of its popular base of support, particularly with farmers in the rice belt.

"The United States wants Guyana to go back to the free trade model of the pre-1964 period," the FREE WEST INDIAN newspaper today quoted Dr Jagan as saying. He added: "In this context, Burnham's recent signing of a joint statement with Cuba in support of the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO), the freedom fighters in El Salvador, Puerto Rico's independence, against the destabilization of Nicaragua and reaffirming Guyana's understanding of the importance of the Non-aligned Movement, looked like a red flag to the bull in Washington."

Venezuela claims that an award of 1899 arranging its common border with then British-ruled Guyana was incorrect and, because the resolution of the problem in a manner acceptable to both countries. In 1970, independent Guyana and Venezuela signed a protocol in Port-of-Spain, Trinidad and Tobago, which shelved the dispute for 12 years.

"The United States aims either to push Burnham to the right or to inject a 'third force' into the country economically," Dr Jagan said. "They are bending every effort to take advantage of the PNC's vulnerability." He added: "We are in a very dangerous period, when the old carrot-and-stick diplomacy of the United States has been replaced by just stick."

BURNHAM CONGRATULATES BELIZE'S PRIME MINISTER

FL211940 Bridgetown CANA in English 1734 GMT 21 Sep 81

[Text] Georgetown, Guyana, 21 Sep (CANA)--Guyana's president, Forbes Burnham, this morning sent a congratulatory message to Belizean Prime Minister George Price to mark the country's attainment of nationhood today.

The message reads: "It is a source of immense personal gratification and pride for me to send on behalf of my party, the People's National Congress, the government and people of the Cooperative Republic of Guyana, and on my own behalf, heartiest and fraternal congratulations to you and the government and people of Belize on its accession to independence.

"Your unstinted efforts and undaunted determination never [to] submit or yield have been richly rewarded with the fruits of victory. The story of Belizean independence exemplifies the superior heights which human endeavour could reach when faced with tremendous odds and challenges. Today you stand as the proud leader of your nation, certain in the knowledge that you had fulfilled their just aspirations for a free and independent Belize with its territorial integrity intact. With these greetings come our best wishes for Your Excellency's good health and personal well-being and for the progress and prosperity of the people of Belize."

COUNTRY TO GET TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE FROM DPRK

FL162158 Bridgetown CANA in English 2149 GMT 16 Sep 81

[Text] Georgetown, Guyana, 16 Sep (CANA)--Guyana is to receive technical assistance from the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for the construction of a multimillion dollar cooperative youth palace. The Koreans will also be assisting in the fishing industry and will be helping in the construction of a local plywood factory. The two countries have agreements for cooperation covering technical assistance programs. The official Guyana news agency quoted the Korean ambassador to Guyana, Mr Par Ri Hyon, as describing relations with Guyana as good.

PROGOVERNMENT DAILY CRITICIZES SUGAR WORKERS

FL211500 Bridgetown CANA in English 1714 GMT 20 Sep 81

[Text] Georgetown, Guyana, 20 Sep [CANA]--"NEW NATION", organ of Guyana's ruling People's National Congress (PNC), today came out strongly in an editorial against what it said were politically-motivated strikes which were grinding the economy into the ground. The paper mentioned in particular the sugar industry, where most of the thousands of workers are represented by the opposition-controlled Guyana Agricultural and General Workers Union (GAWU).

"Instead of joining forces and tackling the tasks ahead, some of our fellow Guyanese seem bent on digging our own graves. A prospect imaginable only by fanatics whose sole investment in the future of this country is the sown seeds of destruction," NEW NATION said.

The paper said that, 2 weeks ago, the Guyana Sugar Corporation failed to meet its weekly targets as a result of strikes and "the (opposition) surrogate, GAWU, was pleased." "What the sugar workers and other saboteurs are not told by their opportunistic power seeking masters, is the hard cold fact that any injury to the economy is reflected as a burden on the backs of the workers," the party organ continued. "They are not told either that striking workers bring unnecessary suffering to their wives and children, who, despite their innocence, must meekly accept the dictates of the breadwinner, to throw away valuable wages," the NEW NATION added.

It warned that sugar workers particularly should be cautious about politically motivated strikes, for they, more than anyone else, attest, if they want to be honest, to the swindle they were subjected to when they were fooled into a protracted strike during some 3 months in 1977. "Not only were millions of dollars lost in foreign exchange, but the workers themselves lost unretrievable thousands of dollars in wages. Their hungry children cried out loud, but their union was not concerned about empty bellies or strikers and their families: they wanted political gain at any cost, and even the children of workers were expendable," the NEW NATION said.

TWENTY-SIX DEMONSTRATORS ARRESTED BY POLICE

FL182006 Bridgetown CANA in English 1507 GMT 18 Sep 81

[Text] Georgetown, Guyana, 18 Sep [CANA]--Twenty-six activists of the Working People's Alliance (WPA) have been arrested by the police and were to appear in court later today. They were held as they attempted to stage a march through the city. Police said no permission had been given for such a march.

The police action was criticized by the WPA which said it was entitled to hold such a march since other groups, including the ruling PNC [People's National Congress] were allowed to hold rallies and marches in the country.

A number of WPA members gathered at their headquarters and began marching to Merrimans Mall, just north of Bourda Market which has been renamed Rodney's Mall in memory of Guyanese historian Dr Walter Rodney, who died in a bomb blast on 13 Jun 1980.

Police Commissioner Lloyd Barker said permission was given the WPA to hold a meeting, but they were not permitted to hold a procession. He said the WPA defied the police, and some time before the scheduled time for the meeting, about 80 members started to march along the streets. They were intercepted by the police. Some members of the WPA were roughly handled by the police after they refused to disperse.

BRIEFS

NEW MILITARY OFFICIALS--Georgetown, Guyana, 16 Sep (CANA)--Col Desmond Roberts, director general of the Guyana National Service will shortly be taking up an attachment as the first accredited military attache of the Government of Guyana based at the embassy in Brazil. This was announced in a statement by Brigadier and Chief of Staff Norman McLean. Brigade Commander Col Joe Singh has been named the director general of the Guyana National Service. [Excerpt] [Bridgetown CANA in English 1500 GMT 16 Sep 81 FL]